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WORK BEGUN IN CONGRESS

THE ELECTORAL COUNT RESOLUTION ABANDONED.

MR. BICKNELL FORCED TO WITHDRAW HIS PROPOSITION BY THE REPUBLICANS—ITS RESURRECTION NOT LIKELY TO BE ATTEMPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the House to-day, Mr. Bicknell withdrew the Electoral count resolution, after making an ineffectual attempt to force a vote under the operation of the previous question. The Republicans refused to vote, however, leaving the House without a quorum. Realizing that nothing could be done toward disposing of the resolution, Mr. Bicknell was forced to abandon it, before doing which, however, he gave notice that he would again call it up in January, when he hoped a sufficient number of Democratic members would be present to constitute a quorum. It is probable that no further effort will be made to pass the resolution, particularly as the Republicans are determined to take advantage of every parliamentary device to defeat it.

Even with a quorum of their number present the Democrats could not secure a vote on the passage of the resolution, for the reason that the minority can prevent a vote by filibustering. The power of the minority to defeat action on an obnoxious measure was illustrated during the last session of the Forty-third Congress, when the Democratic minority, under the leadership of Mr. Randall, filibustered for more than 48 consecutive hours, thus preventing action on what was known as the Force bill. The Republicans are determined to adopt similar methods, should such a course become necessary, in order to defeat the Electoral count scheme. While the resolution may be maintained before the House in a position where it can be reached at any time under the privileged character given it by the decision of the Speaker, it is probable that no serious effort will be again made to pass it. Speaker Randall is not only a skillful parliamentarian, but an astute political leader, and it is likely that he will utilize the Electoral count resolution to prevent his party on the floor of the House from committing a grave blunder by passing legislation which would be disastrous to them as a party in the future. This he can easily do by maintaining the Electoral resolution in a dormant state before the House and having it called up on every occasion when the passage of bills calculated to work damage to the Democracy is attempted. If the Speaker will preserve the Electoral resolution to hurl against subsidy and other schemes that will undoubtedly be brought forward toward the close of the session, he will make a bad proposition answer a very good purpose.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CHEATING.

HOW ROBERT SMALLS WAS DEFEATED IN THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Republican voters of the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina experienced as severe hardships in their efforts for a fair vote and count as those of any district in the South, and the acts of fraud and violence committed by the red-shirt Democracy in the interest of their candidate, G. D. Tillman, were of the gravest character. Mr. Robert Smalls, in his notice of contest served upon Mr. Tillman, sets forth the following as some of the grounds of his contest: At four voting precincts in Barnwell County, six in Aiken, five in Colleton, and six in Hampton the ballot-boxes were filled with illegal Democratic votes for the purpose of creating an excess of ballots over the number of voters on the poll-list, and then equalizing the same by casting out Republican ballots. At Edgefield Court-house a riotous band, armed with pistols and guns, and dressed in red shirts, took and held possession of the polls on the night before and the day of the election, and intimidated Republican voters who would approach for the purpose of casting their ballots. Others mounted on horses, rode through the town discharging guns and pistols. At Aiken Court-house a loaded cannon was placed near to and covering the polls. At a precinct in Hampton County the Republican tickets were taken away from the holder thereof, so that Republican voters had no tickets wherewith to vote. At every precinct in Edgefield County and at numerous others throughout the Congressional district United States Supervisors of Election were driven from the polls, prevented from keeping poll-lists, and denied admission to the polling-places to witness the count. In another instance a Republican Supervisor was ejected from the voting precinct and afterward compelled to sign as correct a return to the Chief Supervisor of which he had no knowledge. Polls were opened at unusual places and at improper hours, of which Republican voters had no knowledge. At several polling-places, usually giving large Republican majorities, the Democratic managers refused to open the polls at all. At other Republican precincts, where the polls were open, they refused to count or make a return of the same.

In four counties the number of votes returned as polled exceeds the number of legal voters, as shown by the census of 1880, although thousands of Republican votes were prevented from being cast. These are only a portion of the charges made by Mr. Smalls, showing that the election was conducted in a most fraudulent manner in the interest of the Democratic candidate, who is known throughout the State as a Democratic tiger, violent in his treatment of Republicans, incendiary in his language, and advising all sorts of illegal measures to restrain Republicans from voting.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR PORTER.

THE SENATE PASSES A GREATLY MODIFIED BILL FOR HIS RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate passed a bill to-day, under which Fitz John Porter can be made an officer of the Army if the President chooses to nominate him, and if the Senate chooses to confirm that nomination. When the debate was resumed, Mr. Dawes offered a substitute for Mr. Randolph's new bill. This substitute authorizes the President, in his discretion, within 18 months of the passage of the bill, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to the Army Fitz John Porter, who was dismissed by sentence of court-martial Jan. 19, 1863. Provided, however, that such appointment shall give no higher rank than Colonel on the retired list; and provided further, that said Porter shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance for the time intervening between his dismissal and such appointment. In short, it opens to Porter the road which is open to any other person who wishes to be appointed an officer in the Army, by removing the bar of dismissal, but specifies the rank to which he shall be appointed.

Mr. Randolph was so anxious to do something for Porter without asking too much of his fellow-Democrats that he at once accepted the substitute, maintaining, however, that his bill was a constitutional one. Mr. Dawes informed him that he was not sure that he would vote for the substitute, although he had offered it. Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment, which makes it impossible for the President to nominate Porter after the 18 months have expired, and Mr. Randolph accepted this without hesitation. Then Mr. Edmunds criticised the new bill, showing that the rank of Colonel on the retired list was no lower than that of Colonel on the active list, and that for this reason the President would be authorized to put Porter at the very top of the Colonels of the active list, above men who had long been his seniors. Holding up the Army list, he cried: "Show where he will stand in this long list of maimed heroes." He declared that he would not vote for the bill. Mr. Carpenter again showed that the sole object of the bill was to relieve Porter of the sentence of the court-martial.

Senator Logan then spoke for a few minutes with great vigor and frankness. "There is no use in shuffling or dodging," said he. "If you want to get him back, ask the President to pardon him. You won't do that, for you want to get around the court-martial." He declared that not more than 20 votes could have been got at the end of the debate of last session, and expressed some astonishment at the apparent change of sentiment. "He is no more worthy to be in the Army," said he, "than Jeff Davis. Davis was guilty of treason, Porter of perfidy; and if he had been in the Army of the Tennessee he would have ended his existence for it." He denounced the bill as the means of disgracing soldiers whose records were honorable. Moreover, there were 115 other dismissed officers who would be clamoring for the same treatment. He closed by warning the Democrats to let things rest as they had been settled by the war if they really desired quiet in the country.

Mr. Dawes's substitute was then adopted, 38 to 21, by a strict party vote, Judge Davis voting with the Republicans. Senator Burnside then read a long speech on the merits of the case, and at its conclusion the bill was passed by the Senate, 36 to 21.

After the passage of this bill the Democrats discovered, through the kindness of Mr. Edmunds, that they had made a singular blunder. The original bill had a long preamble, which was an appropriate preface for it. Mr. Randolph's recent substitute provided for the removal of the preamble, but Mr. Dawes's, which was passed, did not so provide, so that it was necessary to do something with the preamble. Mr. Thurman looked at it and remarked that it ought to be passed, and it was passed, although Mr. Edmunds showed that it did not agree with the bill. The preamble contains a brief history of the case, and was framed in consonance with a bill which gave Porter full pay for the last 18 years. It is ludicrously inconsistent with the bill which it introduces. The next step is to get the bill through the House; than Mr. Porter can bestir himself about getting his nomination.

OLD MEASURES REVIVED.

MORE WORK BEFORE THE SENATE THAN CAN BE DONE PROPERLY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate has disposed of the Fitz John Porter bill, but there is a determination to bring up several other familiar subjects which occasioned long debates last Winter, and will be strongly opposed now. Mr. McDonald has given notice that he will try to bring before the Senate to-morrow what is commonly known as the five-per-cent. bill, a measure providing for the payment of 5 per cent. of the value of land located by military warrants to the States in which it has been so located. The consideration of this bill consumed several weeks in the Senate last Winter, and its advocates were overthrown by the very long and able argument of Mr. Edmunds. The bill was indefinitely postponed, but a motion to reconsider was entered. It is this motion which it is now proposed to take up.

It is plain that the Kellogg resolutions will occasion a long debate, and Mr. Edmunds has indicated his purpose to speak at length upon the great principle involved.

Mr. Edmunds introduced to-day a bill in relation to the Geneva award, and it is possible that something may be said on that subject.

Mr. Cameron is anxious that the bill for Ben Holliday's relief shall be considered. Mr. Burnside has given notice that he will try to get up at once his bill for applying a part of the proceeds of the public lands to the establishment of an educational fund.

The calendar contains a long list of public and private bills. The appropriation bills must be passed. An effort will be made to make an apportionment, and the interoceanic canals may become fruitful subjects of discussion. There is a great deal of work ahead, and very little of it will be done. There is much more than can be done properly.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1880.

Treasurer Gilfillan says he is having the checks for the payment of the January interest on bonds prepared at the rate of about 7,000 per day, and that they will be ready for mailing about the 24th inst.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill in the House to-day, by request, to revive and continue the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and authorizing the adjudication and payment of certain other claims upon the fund created by section 15 of chapter 459 of the laws of the Forty-third Congress.

Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States, handed his resignation to the President to-day, to take effect immediately. The resignation will be accepted and a new appointment made at an early day. The condition of Justices Hunt and Clifford remains about the same. The latter is reported rather better to-day than at any time during the past three weeks.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. McPherson in regard to a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Monmouth. It appropriates $10,000 to aid the Monmouth Battle Monument Association of New-Jersey in erecting on the battle-field of Monmouth a suitable commemorative column. The appropriation is upon condition that the Monument Association contribute a like sum of $10,000.

The resolution reciting the allegation that there is detained at the Washington Post Office certain bags of mail matter which, though containing unfrankable matter, were attempted to be sent through the mails, and calling on the Postmaster-General for information on the subject, was reported to the House to-day by Mr. Money, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices, with an amendment calling for information as to the abuse of the franking privilege and the loan of the frank to unauthorized persons.

The House Committee on Elections met to-day and agreed to report upon the cases of contested seats. In the matter of Boynton against Loring, of the Fifth Massachusetts District, the committee will submit a unanimous report in favor of Mr. Loring, Republican, the sitting member. In the cases of Wilson against Carpenter, of the Eighth Iowa, and Holmes against Sapp, of the Ninth Iowa, Districts, two reports upon each will be submitted, the majority reports favoring the sitting members, both of whom are Republicans.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day adopted the Military Academy Appropriation bill as reported from the sub-committee, and instructed the Chairman to report it to the House. It appropriates $322,135 27, based upon estimates aggregating $394,443 53. Among the items are $25,000 for continuing work upon the addition to the Cadet barracks; $11,617 84 for completing the main building and one wing of the new hospital for Cadets, and $2,255 for repairing the roof of the Cadet Barracks. The appropriations for the present fiscal year were $316,234 28.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day referred the bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the Army, with the rank and pay of General, to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. McCook, Sparks, and Bragg. Gen. McCook will call a meeting of the sub-committee this week, with a view of securing early action on his bill. It is not known how Mr. Sparks and Gen. Bragg stand toward the measure. The committee also authorized its Chairman to offer an amendment to the Fortifications Appropriation bill to increase the amount provided for the care of forts from $100,000 to $500,000, the money to be disbursed in repairing forts at the most important and exposed harbors.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

WEST LEBANON, N. H., Dec. 14.—The Republican Convention of the Third District to-day nominated the Hon. Ossian Ray, of Coos County, to fill the vacancy in the present and in the Forty-seventh Congresses, caused by the death of the Hon. Evarts W. Farr.

COMMITTING SUICIDE IN CHINA.

HONG KONG, Dec. 14.—F. P. Knight, of Shanghai an American, formerly one of the Commissioners for China at the Centennial, committed suicide on Nov. 8 while laboring under aberration of mind.

THE REFUNDING MEASURES

FERNANDO WOOD'S BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE.

ITS DISCUSSION TO BE INTERRUPTED BY WORK ON THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—ITS PROVISIONS AND THOSE OF TWO SUBSTITUTES—THREE PER CENT. THE PROBABLE RATE OF THE NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Fernando Wood succeeded to-day in having the Refunding bill taken up by the House by a vote of 136 to 90. The debate was opened by Mr. Warner, of Ohio, in a prepared speech of considerable length, which he read from printed slips, and in which he had more to say in defense of his peculiar theories of finance and currency than in explanation of practical methods of refunding. From present indications the debate will run through several days, although it is not certain that the bill will hold the floor continuously until disposed of, for the reason that general appropriation bills are given precedence, and may be used to brush the Refunding bill temporarily aside. If the discussion could be confined to two or three days, with an understanding that a vote should then be taken on the bill and pending amendments, it is likely the Committee on Appropriations would consent not to antagonize refunding with their measures; but as there are now 15 members on the list to speak, it is feared that such an arrangement cannot be made. If a majority of these ambitious orators would agree to print their speeches in the *Congressional Record* without consuming the time of the House in giving them oral utterance the public interests would be quite as well served.

While an intelligent opinion cannot be given at this time as to the character of the measure which the House will pass, there are decided indications that, regardless of the element of time in the proposed bonds, the rate of interest will not be above 3 per cent. per annum. The Committee of Ways and Means unanimously favor this rate, and the belief among members seems to be very general that the credit of the Government is equal to placing a loan at par for any amount at 3 per cent. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report said that, with the present favorable state of the money market, a sufficient amount of such Treasury notes as he recommended to be issued, bearing an annual interest of 3 per cent., could be sold to meet a considerable portion of the maturing bonds.

The pending bill originally fixed the rate of interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, but this was amended at the present session by the Committee of Ways and Means, and fixed at 3 per cent. As it now stands before the House, the first section of the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, which shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after 20 years, and payable 40 years from the date of issue. It also authorizes the issue of notes to the amount of $200,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after two years, and payable in 10 years from the date of issue; "but not more than $40,000,000 of said notes shall be redeemed in any one fiscal year, and the particular notes to be redeemed from time to time shall be determined by lot, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

The second and third sections authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange, at not less than par, the 3 per cent. bonds for any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent., and confers upon the Secretary full power to issue bonds and notes to the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill.

The fourth section amends the act of Feb. 26, 1879, authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit, so as to continue and limit the amount of certificates to be issued to $50,000,000 to be outstanding at any one time, and fixes the rate of interest to be allowed thereon at 3 per cent. per annum for one year, after which interest shall cease, "and the said certificates shall be convertible at the option of the holders, when presented in sums of $50 or multiples thereof, into the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act; and whenever any of the said certificates shall be converted into bonds the same shall be canceled and destroyed; but the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue new certificates in place of those so converted, up to the limit of $50,000,000, until the aggregate amount of the bonds authorized by this act, and of the said certificates combined, then outstanding, shall equal the amount of bonds hereby authorized"—$700,000,000.

The fifth section provides that the 3 per cent. bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation.

The substitute offered to-day by Judge Kelley is substantially the plan recommended by Secretary Sherman in his annual report, except that the rate of interest is fixed at 3 per cent. instead of being at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent., at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, as proposed by Mr. Sherman.

Another substitute was offered to-day by Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, which provides that the surplus revenue shall be devoted to paying off the bonded debt; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin silver dollars to the full capacity of the Mints; that $340,000,000 in Treasury notes shall be issued and exchanged for a like amount of bonds, unless coin is demanded, in which case at least one-half of the coin paid shall be in silver coin; that after May 1, 1881, no more national bank notes shall be issued; that as a further means for raising the necessary funds to pay all outstanding bonds an income tax of 3 per cent. shall be imposed upon all incomes exceeding $1,500 per annum, and upon all incomes in excess of $5,000 per annum an additional tax of 3 per cent. In short, Mr. Gillette's bill is the embodiment of the Greenback national platform. Both substitutes are considered as pending, and it is probable that other substitutes and amendments will be offered before a vote is reached.

The following is the vote in detail on Mr. Wood's motion to take up his bill. [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*, Greenbackers in SMALL CAPITALS:]

YEAS.—Messrs. Aldrich of Illinois, Aldrich of Rhode Island, *Bachman*, Barber, Belford, *Beltzhoover*, *Bicknell*, Blake, *Blount*, *Bouck*, Bowman, Boyd, Bremer, Briggs, Brigham, Browne, *Buckner*, Burrows, Butterworth, Calkins, Camp, Carpenter, Caswell, *Chalmers*, Chittenden, Claflin, *Clymer*, Conger, *Converse*, *Cook*, *Covert*, Cowgill, *Cox*, Crapo, *Cravens*, Daggett, Davis of Illinois, Davis of California, Deering, *Deuster*, Dick, Dunnell, Dwight, *Evins*, *Felton*, Ferdon, Fisher, Fort, Fry, *Gibson*, Godshalk, *Gunter*, Hall, *Hammond* of Georgia, Harmer, Harris of Massachusetts, Haskell, Hawk, Hawley, Hayes, Heilman, *Henry*, *Hill*, Hiscock, *Hooker*, Horr, *Hostetler*, Hubbell, Humphrey, *Hunton*, *Johnston*, Jorgensen, Joyce, Keifer, Kelley, Ketcham, Killinger, *Kimmel*, *King*, *Klotz*, Lindsey, *Martin* of Delaware, Mason, McCoid, McCook, McGowan, McKinley, *McLane*, Miles, Monroe, *Morse*, Morton, *Nicholls*, Norcross, *O'Connor*, *O'Reilly*, Orth, Overton, Page, Pound, Prescott, Price, Reed, Rice, *Richardson* of South Carolina, *Richmond*, Robinson, Ryan of Kansas, Sapp, *Scoville*, Shallenberger, *Shelley*, Sherwin, Smith of Pennsylvania, Stone, Taylor of Ohio, Thomas, Thompson of Iowa, Townsend of Ohio, *Tucker*, Tyler, Updegraff of Iowa, Updegraff of Ohio, Urner, Van Aernam, Voorhis, Wait, Ward, *Warner*, *Wells*, *Whiteaker*, Wilber, Williams of Wisconsin, Willetts, *Fernando Wood*, Young of Ohio—136.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Aiken*, Anderson, *Armfield*, *Atherton*, Bayne, *Berry*, *Blackburn*, *Bland*, *Bragg*, *Bright*, *Cabell*, *Caldwell*, *Clardy*, *Clark* of Missouri, *Clements*, *Cobb*, *Coffroth*, *Colerick*, *Culberson*, *Davis* of North Carolina, DE LA MATYR, *Dibrell*, *Dunn*, *Ellis*, Errett, *Finley*, *Forney*, FORSYTHE, *Frost*, *Geddes*, GILLETTE, *Goode*, *Harris* of Virginia, *Hatch*, *Herndon*, *House*, *Hull*, *Hurd*, JONES, *Kenna*, LADD, *Lefevre*, LOWE, *Manning*, Marsh, *Martin* of West Virginia, *McKenzie*, *McMillan*, *Mills*, Mitchell, *Morey*, *Muldrow*, *Myers*, *New*, Osmer, *Phelps*, *Phillips*, *Phister*, *Poehler*, *Reagan*, *Robertson*, *Rothwell*, *Samford*, *Sawyer*, *Scales*, *Simonton*, *Singleton* of Illinois, *Singleton* of Mississippi, *Slemons*, *Sparks*, *Speer*, *Springer*, *Steele*, *Stephens*, *Stevenson*, *Taylor* of Tennessee, *Thompson* of Kentucky, *Tillman*, *Thomas Turner*, *Oscar Turner*, *Upson*, *Vance*, WEAVER, *Wellborn*, *Whitthorne*, *Williams* of Alabama, *Willis*, *Wilson*, *Wise*, YOCUM—90.

A MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The Peekskill special, which left the Grand Central Depot at 5:40 o'clock this evening, when just south of the King's Bridge Station, on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, struck a man who was walking on the track carrying a large bag. The engine threw him up in the air higher than the smoke-stack and landed him some distance to one side of the road. The train was stopped, and, upon going back, the man was found to have picked himself up, repossessed himself of his bag, and, only complaining of an injury to his left shoulder, walked, with the assistance of two policemen, to the station. This is considered by the trainmen as a miraculous escape from instant death.

REVIVING THE KELLOGG CASE.

SENATOR SAULSBURY GIVES NOTICE THAT HE WILL CALL UP THE RESOLUTION OUSTING MR. KELLOGG.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Saulsbury gave notice in the Senate to-day that he would move on Thursday again to take up the resolutions of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in relation to Senator Kellogg's seat. Mr. Hoar, a member of the committee, directed Mr. Saulsbury's attention to the fact that Mr. Spofford had died; that Mr. Manning had been appointed in his place, and that the committee had not held a meeting to consider Mr. Manning's credentials. Mr. Saulsbury was not in a mood to take advice, and replied that Manning's credentials would be considered at the proper time. There were two resolutions on the calendar, one declaring Kellogg's seat vacant and the other giving the seat to Spofford. The second had become inoperative, but the first could be disposed of. Mr. Hoar suggested that Mr. Saulsbury was not obeying the order of the Senate, and was not dealing properly with the question by endeavoring to act upon a part of it before calling the committee together to come to a decision upon the whole as it now stood; but Mr. Saulsbury maintained his original position. Mr. Edmunds asked for a postponement until after the holidays, and this moved Mr. Blaine to ask the Democrats if the Senate were really to have any holidays this year. Mr. Beck having expressed some views on this subject in a newspaper, replied that he was in favor of continuing the daily sessions, except upon Christmas and New Year's. The Senate then turned to other business.

GEN. GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

HIS SPEECH AT THE RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE BOYS IN BLUE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A reception under the auspices of the Boys in Blue Association was given to Gen. Grant at Masonic Temple, in this city, to-night. A large number of prominent public men, Army officers, and citizens, with their wives and families, were present and paid their respects to the ex-President. Gen. Grant arrived at the Temple soon after 8 P.M., and remained until nearly 10 o'clock. Soon after his arrival he was formally introduced to the audience by Judge Jacob Noah, private secretary to Secretary Ramsey, when he responded to the cordial reception with the following remarks:

LADIES AND SOLDIERS AND GENTLEMEN: It is a matter of great gratification to me to be once more here at the capital of the Nation, where I have spent more days, more years, than at any other one place since I was 17 years of age. It is also a special pleasure to meet so many of my old comrades who were my comrades in the dark days of the past, and who, with our absent comrades, assisted to preserve to ourselves and to our descendants our glorious country. Since I left this city it has been my good fortune to have traveled a great deal and to meet a great many of our countrymen. I have met our comrades in every country that I have visited—in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa, I have met the boys who wore the blue—and, as a rule, I found them maintaining the honor and dignity of our native country. I met none of them anywhere who were ashamed of their native country, or who elevated any country above their own. To my sorrow, however, I am compelled to say I did meet some Americans abroad who magnified the virtues of the foreign countries in which they were, and belittled their own homes and institutions. I found, too, upon speaking to them, that they were people who knew but very little of any country, and who, if they were compelled to earn the money they were traveling upon and spending with such free hands would have been glad to have come back here to earn it. From my experience of them they would have found it very up-hill work to have secured even a bare living in any of the countries they lauded above their own.

I come back to you convinced that what we fought so hard for, what so many of our comrades died for, was so worthy of the sacrifice that even those who fought against us begin to appreciate that they are the gainers by their defeat, as much even as we by our success. We are glad to welcome back all these to our common country, and we are willing to concede to them all the privileges that we claim for ourselves, asking only in return that they shall regard us as their equals on their own soil, and that, too, without our being required to make an abject apology for the part we took. I expect though that we are so very obstinate in our views on this question that we still maintain we did right before, and if the same occasion should call us out, we would do it again. Gentlemen, when I got up before you I did not intend to say anything more than that I was very glad to see you—to see so many of you her to-night. I always rejoice and am proud of the kind receptions accorded me by our old comrades in the field. I think you one and all.

THE BURNING STELLARTON MINE.

THE CAGE PIT NOW ON FIRE—THREE EXPLOSIONS, BUT WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Dec. 14.—Ever since the explosion in the Foord pit it has been a matter of doubt whether or not the fire had extended to the workings of the cage pit. Deputy Manager Douglass went down the hoisting shaft of the cage pit this morning to see how the ventilation had been going on. On reaching the bottom of the shaft he observed indications of fire, and on proceeding a little further he saw a flame, after which he immediately returned to the surface. Soon afterward, about 7:30 A. M., a slight explosion occurred, followed at intervals of 15 minutes by two other blasts. There was very little noise, but large volumes of smoke poured forth from several different openings at the same time. No damage was done to any of the surface works, nor was any one injured by the explosions this morning, but it has cast a gloom over the place, as some hopes were previously entertained that the cage pit might be opened, and a large number of men given employment, but by the occurrence of this morning this last hope is gone and the outlook is very serious. Gangs of men are now engaged in filling up all the openings so as to exclude the air from the mine and thus try to smother the fire.

STELLARTON, Nova Scotia, Dec. 14.—The situation remains unchanged. At the cage pit a dense volume of smoke still continues to pour from the mine, notwithstanding a large force of men has been employed all day trying to block up the mouth and other openings so as to starve the fire out for want of air.

ALBANY "JOURNAL" LITIGATION.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—At the adjourned term of the Circuit Court to-day, in the case of Charles E. Smith against Philip Ten Eyck and others, the motion for the appointment of a Receiver of the property of the *Evening Journal* was argued by Henry Smith for the plaintiff and Hamilton Harris for the defendants. Henry Smith, counsel for Charles E. Smith, stated that his client would accept $15,000 for his one-eighth interest, or would give seven times that amount to the other partners, and assume the debts and liabilities of the concern. Mr. Harris said the parties he represented did not want to sell at any price. Justice Osborn ordered a reference to Charles T. F. Spoor, to ascertain and report to this court, on or before Dec. 24, the state of the accounts of the parties in this action with the firm of which they were members, so as to show the amount each has drawn from the firm and the account of each with said firm.

OHIO GRANGERS IN SESSION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 14.—The Ohio State Grange assembled here to-day, Master Brigham in the chair. All counties, except four, are represented, and there is an unusually large attendance of visiting Grangers. Master Brigham presented his annual report, showing the State organization to be in a very prosperous condition, financially and otherwise. The address gave special attention to the transportation question, the point of which was that, while he did not deem it wise for Grangers to be offensive in their treatment of corporations, still, he urged upon them the necessity of united action in their endeavors to secure more uniform and permanent rates of freights upon railroads.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day rejected an amendment to the constitution to make it conform to the resolution adopted last year to withdraw from the National Board of Trade, and directed the Secretary to send an application to the National Association for reinstatement.

THE IRISH DISTURBANCES

NEW CASES OF LAWLESSNESS CONSTANTLY OCCURRING.

A BLOODY AFFRAY NEAR CLAREMORRIS—ANOTHER JUDGE THREATENED—TROUBLE IN OBTAINING JURORS—CRITICISMS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S DILATORY COURSE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—Of the panel of 48 from which a jury is to be selected for the traversers, 39 are tradesmen, 2 agents, 4 gentlemen, 1 a secretary of a railway company, 1 a hotel-keeper, and 1 a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The *Gazette* declares that the Barony of Inishowen, in the County Donegal, is in a disturbed state, requiring additional Police.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League to-day Michael Davitt stated that the Executive of the league proposed to issue suggestions to organizations of the league throughout the country embodying their opinion upon the outrages. a manifesto was then adopted containing elaborate suggestions in regard to future proceedings of the branches of the League, and urging that there must be no compromise with landlordism.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—At the Waterford Assizes, although the jury panel has been three times called, and on the last two occasions under penalties of £10 and £50 respectively, for non-attendance, not a sufficient number have answered the summons for a jury to be struck.

In the Boyd murder case the Solicitor-General has applied for a postponement of the trial, basing the application on affidavits of the Police that the district is terrorized.

At Irishtown, near Claremorris, last night a body of men attempted to enter a farm from which a tenant had been evicted. They attacked the Constabulary, who immediately fired upon them, wounding four. Two men were arrested.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning, says: "The address in reply to the speech from the throne on the opening of Parliament, will assure the Queen of the readiness of the House of Commons to act upon suggestions made from the throne, and if any opposition arises it will come from a small section of the Irish members. The representatives from England and Scotland are practically unanimous, so impressed are they by the revelations of the reign of crime in Ireland; and a majority of the Irish members will, we believe, consent to proposals they recognise as inevitable, however much they deplore their necessity. There may be a short but strenuous struggle before a bill is passed, and the spirit of obstruction may have to be overcome, but the result cannot be doubtful. A vast majority of the members who will vote for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act will do so with undisguised reluctance, and yet not the less with the conviction that the proposal has not been made a moment too soon. The Government are induced to believe that, in the abnormal condition of the overcrowded shores of the west of Ireland, the organization of an emigration scheme may be expedient and possible, as the co-operation of Canada is already assured."

Baron Dowse, presiding at the Connaught Assizes at Galway, has received a letter threatening him with death should he convict any member of the Land League.

It is announced that the Queen will hold a Council to-morrow. Possibly it will be only for routine business.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says: "The reports of interviews between Mr. Gladstone and the head of the detective Police are entirely untrue. What is true is that the crisis which was rightly supposed to exist 24 hours ago, has been staved off by an arrangement which shows that it was brought on unnecessarily, for nobody will believe that a mere threat of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in January will affect the movement of to-day."

All the Ministers were again present at the Cabinet Council to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The *Times*, in its leading editorial, attacks the Government for not taking energetic measures in Ireland, and says in the presence of such growing disorganization, silence and inaction are hard to be excused—they cannot be justified. The *Times* hears that Lord Kenmare is about to quit Ireland. In consequence of his employing a skilled carpenter at a house which he had just built at Killarney to the exclusion of local workmen, he has received notice that unless the carpenter is not immediately dismissed the house will be burned down. Last year, in consequence of the distress, Lord Kenmare borrowed £20,000 in order to give employment to his people.

OTTOMAN MATTERS OF STATE.

MINISTER LONGSTREET RECEIVED BY THE SULTAN—THE GREEK AND ALBANIAN TROUBLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—Turkish military preparations are increasing.

M. Tissot, the French Ambassador, has received a dispatch from his Government announcing that France and Germany are in accord on the Greek question.

Gen. Longstreet, in presenting his credentials to-day as United States Minister to Turkey, conveyed to the Sultan the friendly greetings of President Hayes, who desired to cement the present amicable relations between the United States and Turkey, and to extend and improve the commercial intercourse between the two countries. The Sultan, in reply, expressed readiness to do all in his power to draw closer the existing friendly relations, and intimated satisfaction at the appointment of Gen. Longstreet. The Sultan subsequently gave an audience to Mr. Heap, the United States Consul-General at Constantinople, and invited him, Gen. Longstreet, and the officers of the United States man-of-war Nipsic, to dinner.

TEHERAN, Dec. 14.—It is reported here that the Sheik Abdullah has issued orders to the Kurds to suspend hostilities until next Spring.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Albanian League has now entirely disappeared.

HENRI ROCHEFORT IN TROUBLE.

LETTERS WHICH HE WROTE WHEN UNDER ARREST USED AS A WEAPON AGAINST HIM.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The great subject of interest here is a newspaper warfare between Henri Rochefort and M. Gambetta. In consequence of M. Rochefort's persistent abuse of M. Gambetta, the latter has indirectly caused certain letters to be published, in which M. Rochefort, when under arrest for participation in the Commune, besought, in humble terms, the mediation of M. Gambetta and Gen. Trochu in his favor. M. Rochefort, in these letters, disavowed his connection with the Communists. M. Rochefort has challenged M. Reinach for publishing these letters. M. Reinach has replied that he simply published the letters signed by M. Rochefort and that he owes the latter no reparation.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A correspondent at Paris says Louise Michel, the Communist, has proclaimed Henri Rochefort a traitor, who ought to be expelled from the circle of Communism.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—M. de Lesseps states that 1,300,000 shares of the Panama Canal have been subscribed by 200,000 persons. The greatest subscriber is France, and next to France is Spain.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The Progressists and Democrats obtained a tremendous victory in the late election at Altenburg. Herr Kaempffer has been elected member of the Reichstag by a majority of 3,500, in a district which never before returned a Progressist. This is partly owing to the new corn laws.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Joseph Tapson, formerly Secretary of the Metropolitan Railway Company's Provident Savings Bank of London, who was arrested in Philadelphia by English detectives on Sept. 11, charged with being a defaulter to the sum of £10,000, and who was brought back to England on a warrant of extradition, was sentenced in the Central Criminal Court to-day to five years' penal servitude.

GENEVA, Dec. 14.—The proposal of the Federal Council to coin 250,000 gold twenty-franc pieces has been rejected by the National Assembly, on the ground that in the present state of exchanges the operation would bring no profit to the country, and would be regarded abroad as a step toward a gold standard, a consummation which the Assembly earnestly deprecated.

ROME, Dec. 14.—The Pope, at a secret consistory, yesterday, delivered his allocution. Speaking with some severity of the sufferings the Church is undergoing in different countries, he made a very distinct allusion to the condition of affairs in France, but his words were prudently chosen so as not to give any Government offense. At a consistory to-day the Pope, in delivering an allocution, deplored the position of the Church, which was compelled incessantly to fight for liberty against the audacity with which religion and Catholic institutions are attacked, and against the iniquitous laws imposed upon the faithful to the injury of the faith and the salvation of souls.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 14.—The official project for the readjustment of taxation contains the following propositions, based upon reports from Russia and abroad: "It is proposed that incomes derived from capital, trade, commerce, labor, land, and property be taxed according to an equal percentage; that all foreigners living in Russia be taxed equally with Russians; that all Government securities be taxed, but that foreigners always living abroad shall not pay tax upon incomes derivable from those securities upon which Russia bound herself, at the time of their issue, to pay interest abroad, and that such foreign bondholders always residing abroad, and wishing to avail themselves of this immunity, shall certify at their bankers that they are not Russian subjects."

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A dispatch from Bucharest says: "As Premier Bratiano was entering his carriage at the Chamber of Deputies to-day, an employe of the Finance Department, whose antecedents are not creditable, rushed upon him with a poniard, and inflicted a slight wound in his face. Deputies came to the assistance of M. Bratiano, and handed over the assassin to the Police."

INDIANA SENATORIAL HONORS.

GEN. STREIGHT'S OPPOSITION TO GEN. HARRISON—THE CANDIDATES AND THEIR ARGUMENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—A caucus of Gen. Streight's friends and a few members of the Assembly was held at the Grand Hotel to-night, on the call of Gen. A. D. Streight, the purpose being to organize an opposition to the candidacy of Gen. Harrison for the Senate. Gen. Streight denounced Gen. Harrison as the representative of the Indianapolis ring, to whose work the speaker attributed his defeat as candidate for Governor. There were not a score present, and at least half of these left the room when the purpose of the caucus was bluntly made known. It is Streight's scheme to call out as many candidates for Senator as possible to prevent a concentration on Harrison in the early ballots, and then to bring Porter out as a compromise candidate when the contest becomes embittered. There is a pressure to induce Judge Gorham to re-enter the field, and it is indicated that he is not averse to doing so if the outlook be made to appear possible. The Hon. John M. Butler, of this city, is a candidate, and is bringing the argument against Harrison that he is very unpopular with the Greenbackers, and it will not do to antagonize the Greenbackers, whose votes will be needed in 1882 and in 1884. It is also urged that Porter is favorably regarded by the Greenbackers, but the Republicans have information that the Greenbackers are not inimical to Harrison, who has always been open and fair in his opposition to their views. Gov. Porter has repeatedly declined to allow his name to be used, and says he does not believe any contingency will arise when his name will be needed to harmonize the party; certainly he will not permit himself to be used as a tool by Streight to the disadvantage of his old partner and friend, Gen. Harrison. This is the first appearance of anything like organized opposition to Harrison.

The Republican Senators will hold a meeting to-morrow to canvass the probabilities of the organization of the State Senate. Poindexter and Davis, two of the three Greenback Senators, are present. The Democrats are anxious to capture Poindexter, which would give them the control, and the Republicans are trying to secure Davis, who is of Republican antecedents. Poindexter will act with the Republicans, and it is hoped to secure Davis's co-operation.

ELECTING MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

MAYOR PRINCE RE-ELECTED IN BOSTON—RESULTS IN OTHER PLACES.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Returns so far received from the Municipal election give Prince (Dem.) 21,100, and Stebbins (Rep.) 20,210. There is only one precinct to hear from, which will not materially alter these figures. The Board of Aldermen stands seven Democrats and five Republicans. The political complexion of the Council is still in doubt.

Henry G. Lovering, Working Men's candidate, was elected Mayor of Lynn to-day by a plurality of 279.

Samuel Colley, (Rep.,) was elected Mayor of Salem.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.—Frank H. Kelley, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor to-day by a vote of 4,275 to 2,496 for Clark Jillson, (Ind.)

KEENE, N. H., Dec. 14.—At the election here to-day Ira Russel (Rep.) was elected Mayor. The vote was—Russell, 477; Kimball, (Dem.,) 380.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 14.—Robert Couch (Dem.) was elected Mayor to-day.

STATE OFFICERS IN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 14.—In joint assembly to-day to elect State officers, the Hon. George Nichols, of Northfield, was re-elected Secretary of State without opposition. Col. E. Henry Powell, of Richford, was re-elected Auditor of Accounts by acclamation. Adjutant and Inspector-General James S. Peck, of Montpelier, was re-elected. Quartermaster-General Levi G. Kingsley, of Rutland, was re-elected unanimously. For Judge-Advocate General, Col. George W. Hooker, of Brattleboro, was unanimously elected. The following were elected Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College: The Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Strafford; Dr. Henry Janes, of Waterbury, and E. P. Walton, of Montpelier. Lieut.-Gov. John L. Barstow, of Shelburne, was elected on the Board of Trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Ashael Peck.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The British schooner Lizzie, Capt. Oats, from Cadiz Sept. 30 for St. John, Newfoundland, has put into Plymouth with the loss of sails, main-boom foreyard, and other damage. A part of her cargo has been jettisoned.

The Italian bark Guiseppe Antonio, Capt. Defilipe from Baltimore Nov. 8 for Rotterdam, has put into Falmouth with her cargo shifted.

The Norwegian bark Condor, Capt. Kristensen, from Rouen Nov. 6 for Philadelphia, has put back to Queenstown with the loss of mainmast, mizzen-topmast, and foretop gallantmast.

The German ship Shakspere, Capt. Hillmer, before reported at Bremen, from New-York, sustained damage to her bulwarks.

The British brig Dot, Capt. Grady, has arrived at Queenstown with the loss of jibboom and fore and main topmasts.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—Typhoid fever is alarming the residents of Montreal. More than 100 cases are reported in the city.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

WADE HAMPTON DID NOT WANT TO FIGHT A DUEL.

INFORMATION BROUGHT OUT BY A LETTER FROM BISHOP HOWE IN REGARD TO HAMPTON'S LETTER TO SECRETARY SHERMAN—MERELY GIVING HIS POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 14.—The *News and Courier* having published to-day a letter animadverting on Senator Hampton's correspondence with Secretary Sherman, the Right Rev. Dr. Howe, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, sends to that paper the following correspondence for publication to-morrow:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24, 1880.

MY DEAR GOV. HAMPTON: I feel assured that you will not misinterpret my motives, or think that I am intermeddling in your private affairs, if, from my high appreciation of your character and deservedly great influence, I venture to write to you in reference to your late correspondence with Mr. John Sherman, and which I saw, published in New-York papers. Shortly after said publication I was conversing with a friend about political affairs, and, if you will pardon me, expressed much admiration for yourself. My admiration was thought to be inconsistent with the fact that in the correspondence above referred to you had plainly intimated your readiness to meet Mr. Sherman on the field should he demand such meeting. Knowing you to be a communicant of our Church, I ventured to put a different construction on your words. In giving your address I said that most likely you meant to let Mr. Sherman know that you were not to remain in Charlottesville, but were on your way home, and that if he wished to explain himself in any way he must address you at Columbia. Since my return home, however, it has been intimated to me that I was mistaken in my apprehension of your meaning, and that it was your purpose to give Mr. Sherman, if he desired it, a hostile meeting. I hope, my dear Sir, that you will not think me impertinent if I ask whether my construction was right or wrong, that I may know the opinion of one whose influence is deservedly very great in the Church as well as the State. I remain, my dear Sir, most truly yours, W. B. W. HOWE.

HON. WADE HAMPTON, Columbia, S. C.

DUNGANNEY, Miss., Dec. 3, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter was forwarded from Columbia, and reached me only yesterday. I am very much obliged to you for the interest you have shown in my behalf, and you were entirely right in the construction you placed upon my note to Mr. Sherman. That was written as I passed through Charlottesville, and I naturally gave my proper address. It never occurred to me for a moment that any one would construe my language as giving or inviting a challenge. Mr. Sherman forgot the propriety of his official position as well as of mine when he made a scandalous charge against me in a public speech. I called his attention to the language he was reported to have used in a courteous letter, thus giving him the opportunity to disclaim or explain his utterance. In reply he not only reiterated his charge, but he took that opportunity to vilify not only the people whom I represented, but those of the whole South. I could not condescend to notice his slanderous attack upon the South, and I simply denounced his charge connecting me with the Kuklux as false. I could do no less than this, for there never was a falser charge made, nor have I ever known a grosser violation of personal courtesy or of official propriety than that of which he was guilty. It has been my good fortune never to have been involved in an affair of honor in any way save as a peace-maker, and it is a source of deep gratification to me to know that I have been instrumental in settling many difficulties amicably. but I write merely to assure you that you did me only justice in the view you took of my language, and to thank you for the kindness you have shown. I hope, therefore, that you will not misconstrue my meaning when I tell you that "my address" will be Washington after the 10th. With my best wishes, I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,

WADE HAMPTON.

The Right Rev. Bishop HOWE.

THE RIGHTS OF STRIKERS.

A JUDGE'S REFUSAL TO INTERFERE BETWEEN AN EMPLOYER AND HIS EMPLOYES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 14.—A few weeks ago the Johnston Harvester Company, of Brockport, reduced the wages of its molders, and the men struck and caused a cessation of the work of between 400 and 500 men. The company refused to make any change, and quietly secured an injunction from Judge Macomber, of this city, to restrain the strikers from interfering in any respect with such new men as the company would employ. Judge Macomber, after hearing arguments, decided to-day not to make the injunction permanent. The case is entitled, "The Johnston Harvester Company against Peter Meinhardt and others." The Judge in his decision, which is very long, says that the molders were at work by the day or piece, and had not contracted services for any stated period. The orderly co-operation of employes to secure an increase of wages, or for the maintenance of such right, is now permitted by chapter 19 of the Laws of 1870. The origin of this kind of action was at the time of the substantial enslavement of domestic servants, and went on the theory that they had no freedom of action. He was unwilling to extend the doctrine of recovery for the peaceful enticing of free agents. He holds that there should be no legislation on this subject beyond such as insured both parties from violence, trespass, &c. Aggregated capital has a tendency to induce combinations of labor to prevent capital from disturbing its relationship to the detriment of labor. It is, he says, for such reasons that trades-unions were organized, and for such reasons is it, if at all, that their policy can, on principles of political economy, be recognized and sustained. The law of supply and demand should govern the parties. The field open to both parties was wide. This is regarded as a very important decision for a precedent.

BREAKING A FREIGHT BLOCKADE.

MEASURES TAKEN TO FACILITATE THE BUSINESS OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 14.—General Superintendent James Tillinghast, J. M. Toucey, General Superintendent of the Hudson River Division, and J. H. Rutter, Third Vice-President and Traffic Master of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, were in consultation in this city yesterday and to-day in regard to plans to relieve the Central from the immense pressure of freight traffic and to facilitate the transportation of freight trains. Last night there were 1,200 cars in the freight-yards, the number having been much lessened since the previous day. Superintendent Tillinghast has issued a new order, which was put in operation at East Syracuse for the first time yesterday, and will soon go into effect along the whole road. The new plan is to have all freight trains made up so that the cars composing them will be coupled on in regular order. The cars designed for the station nearest the starting-point will follow directly behind the locomotive, and not be distributed anywhere along the train as heretofore. The cars for the next station will follow immediately after, and so on. This plan will greatly facilitate the work of switching and will save much time on the route and prevent the delays which have proved so vexatious of late. Messrs. Toucey and Rutter returned to New-York this afternoon. Superintendent Tillinghast has started for Buffalo.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO DELAYS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, acting President De Keim, of the Reading, and Judge Lathrop and Joseph Harris, of the New-Jersey Central Road, with several lawyers, met at the Continental Hotel this evening to adjust the difficulties between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio and Reading Railroad companies. It is understood that an amicable arrangement was decided upon. If this is not approved by the Directors of the companies, the courts will be appealed to, touching the delay of Baltimore and Ohio trains on the Junction road.

A CHARGE DISPROVED.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 14.—The case of the United States against W. W. Winton, charged with embezzling moneys of the Second National Bank of Scranton, of which he was President, was heard before United States Commissioner Gustav Hahn, at Wilkesbarre, this afternoon, and resulted in the defendant's complete vindication.

N. B. HARWOOD'S AFFAIRS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 14.—The *Journal* this evening will publish an interview with W. A. Hardy and M. C. Burnap, the experts sent by the New-York creditors to examine the accounts of N. B. Harwood, the Minneapolis bankrupt, in which they say the investigations have been carried far enough to prove that the statement made by Harwood was entirely correct.

NEW CHICAGO CITY BONDS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Over $60,000 worth of new city 4 per cent. bonds were floated to-day at par. These bonds were issued in the small denominations of $10, $20, $50, and $100.

ODD DOINGS FOR A WOMAN

MRS. BERGMANN CONTINUING HER STRANGE ACTIONS.

SEARCHING THE TOWN FOR THE SPANIARD—FINDING, BUT DISAPPOINTED—HE TELLS HER HE DOES NOT CARE FOR HER—SHE IS FOUND WITH MEN IN A BOWERY RESORT.

Mrs. Eliza Bergmann, the child-wife of Carl Bergmann, of Philadelphia, will obtain further unfortunate notoriety. On the 25th ult., when her friends left her with a nurse at the Park-Avenue Hotel to be treated by Drs. Hammond and Sims, it was believed that after an operation had been performed she would recover her health, and that the eccentricities which had marked her conduct from the departure of herself and her husband from Barcelona would no longer vex her relatives. After undergoing treatment for a few days Mrs. Bergmann declared emphatically that she would not submit to an operation, and began to seek for the young Spaniard whose acquaintance she had made on the steamer. For three weeks her nurse's office was no sinecure. In the day-time the nurse, who had been instructed not to oppose her charge, had to follow Mrs. Bergmann in the streets. Every person who looked like the young Spaniard was followed until Mrs. Bergmann discovered that she was mistaken. The person whom she sought wore on the steamer an overcoat of a peculiar gray color. If, in going through the streets, Mrs. Bergmann saw a man wearing an overcoat of this color she exclaimed, "There's the Spaniard!" and could hardly be restrained from running after him and plucking him by the sleeve. In the evening Mrs. Bergmann led her nurse to concert halls and entertainments, and was several times insulted by men who supposed she was an adventuress. Mrs. Bergmann constantly visited Police Head-quarters to see Mrs. Webb, the matron, who had won her affections by her kindness to her, and President French, who had consented, at the request of Mr. Bergmann and Mrs. James Swaim, her mother, to look after her. Mrs. Swaim corresponded almost daily with Mr. French, and was much pained when she learned that her daughter's infatuation for the young Spaniard had not ceased. At last Mrs. Bergmann revolted, and would not submit to the treatment of her physician. She hired a shabby room in Fourth-avenue and continued her search for the Spaniard. She found out his guardian, a well-known Spanish merchant, and visited him, begging that she might be allowed to see his ward. When reasoned with, she declared that she would not cease her endeavors to find him. The visits to the guardian became so annoying that she was told that if she did not discontinue them an appeal would be made to the Police. Then she stood in the street, and in bitter cold weather, on several occasions, near the gentleman's office, hoping, evidently, that the young Spaniard would appear.

At last it was planned that she should find herself in the presence of the object of her infatuation. The guardian of the lad consented to the scheme, and the latter, who is studying English at a school within the limits of the City, and who was in utter ignorance of Mrs. Bergmann's adventures, was questioned in regard to their acquaintance on board the France. He said that Mrs. Bergmann, who spoke a little Spanish, "threw herself" at him. He did not care for her, but she persisted in continuing the acquaintance. Their flirtation was never, however, desperate. Mr. Bergmann's attention was drawn to his wife's conduct, and called the young Spaniard to account and made some desperate threats. After this he avoided Mrs. Bergmann, but she availed herself of every opportunity to chat with him, and at night would leave her cabin and steal on deck if she thought he was there. He promised his guardian that if he were confronted with Mrs. Bergmann he would tell her that he did not care for her, and that she was a nuisance which he wished to be rid of. Mrs. Bergmann, being questioned, told a different story. The Spaniard, who is 18 years old, had vowed his love for her, she said, and had promised that if she could get clear of her husband he would marry her when he was of age. Mrs. Bergmann has been asked if her infatuation would continue if she should meet the Spaniard and was told by him that he was utterly indifferent to her. She replied that she did not believe it possible that he should tell such an untruth, but that if he did she would be governed by circumstances.

It was known that Mrs. Bergmann would visit Police Head-quarters on Monday afternoon, and it was arranged that the guardian should bring his ward to Mr. French's office at 1 P. M. Mrs. Bergmann a little before that hour called on Mr. French and chatted and laughed for a few minutes, and then went to the matron's department. At the appointed hour the Spaniard called with his guardian. The young man is not an Adonis, and is rather awkward. His guardian in presenting him said that, awkward as he appeared, he had passed two hours that day in drilling him for the interview. A clerk in the office of the young man's guardian had come with them as interpreter. President French led the way to the Lost Children's Department, and Mrs. Bergmann met the Spaniard in the presence of Janitor Webb, President French, and the guardian. She was unprepared for the meeting, but had only a few minutes before said that she would be willing to go home after having seen the Spaniard. She was delighted to see him, but he greeted her coldly, and, at his request, the interpreter bluntly translated his first question: "What the deuce do you want with me, anyway, and why do you annoy me and this gentleman?" Mrs. Bergmann was taken aback at this demand, and the lad proceeded to tell her that he did not care anything for her; had never cared for her, and could never have any affection for her. He demanded that she should at once cease her attempts to see him, and threatened to leave the country if she ever again annoyed him or his guardian. Having thus fulfilled their promise, the Spaniard and his guardian left. Mrs. Bergmann was astounded at the conduct of the Spaniard, and admitted that her infatuation had received a severe shock, but she was suspicious, and confessed that the Spaniard was not so handsome as the image of him in her mind. But she was not sure that he was not influenced by his family, or that he was not coerced into declaring his contempt for her. She would not admit that she was cured of her passion, but asked that she might be allowed to reflect for a week.

The silly stories published in the evening papers of Monday reached Philadelphia and were related to Mrs. Swaim. She had sprained her ankle, but she decided that she ought to see her daughter and endeavor to persuade her not to continue in her course. Accompanied by a faithful nurse, who was with her when Mrs. Bergmann was born, she started from Philadelphia yesterday morning, and before leaving secured passage for herself, Mrs. Bergmann, and the nurse by a steamer which leaves New-York to-day. Her plan was to induce her daughter to accompany her to Barcelona, Spain, where she has a sister. Mrs. Swaim arrived at Police Head-quarters at 11 o'clock, and was assisted to President French's room. He told her of the interview between the Spaniard and her daughter, and, at Mrs. Swaim's request, Mrs. Bergmann was sent for. When she came from her lodging in Fourth-avenue, Mrs. Swaim tried to reason with her. She spoke of the disagreeable notoriety which her conduct had obtained for her, and of the loss of her husband, who has begun divorce proceedings on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Swaim had no influence over her daughter. She declared that her mind was not made up, and that she certainly should not go to Europe to-day. It was useless to talk to her of Philadelphia. She would never go there again for fear of ridicule. Mrs. Swaim then spoke more firmly and said she had resolved to take energetic measures. If her daughter would not obey her she should resign as her guardian in favor of Mr. Price, the Trustee of James Swaim's estate, who is a very stern man and unlikely to put up with any nonsense. Mrs. Swaim decided on delaying her voyage to Europe one week. If by that time Mrs. Bergmann has not decided to be guided by her friends she will be left to do as she pleases. She was also assured that, as far as the Police Department was concerned, she must cease her visits to Head-quarters and expect neither aid nor countenance. Mrs. Bergmann said that she would make her mind up in a week, and promised her mother that she would dine with her at the hotel and pass the night with her. She apparently did not keep her promise, as when she left Police Head-quarters she changed her lodgings, and at 9 P. M. was again a visitor at Matron Webb's.

On Monday night Mrs. Bergmann's maid was alarmed because she had not returned home, and went to look for her. She found her at the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, sitting at a table with several men who were utter strangers to her. Several men sitting at neighboring tables were sending refreshments to her, and she was delighted at the attention she received. Her nurse quickly took her out of the place and accompanied her to her lodgings. Since leaving the Park-Avenue Hotel Mrs. Bergmann has sold much of her wardrobe. A brown silk dress, which cost 75f. in Europe, and which was nearly new, she sold to her landlady for $1, simply because she was out of pocket money and wanted that sum. When she left Police Head-quarters on Monday afternoon she had more than $30 in her portmonnaie, and when her nurse took her home from the Atlantic Garden she had only 50 cents. Mrs. Bergmann appears to be in excellent health, and those who see her often say she is not only sane on every subject except the Spaniard, but bright and clever. Mrs. Swaim is an Italian by birth.

STEALING A COFFIN.

At 9:30 o'clock last night, officer Lessen, of the Fourteenth Precinct, met in Chatham-street Michael Conners, of No. 73 Cherry-street, who was carrying a child's coffin on his shoulder. He had offered it for sale for 10 cents, and the officer arrested him. It was subsequently learned that Conners had stolen the coffin from Daniel McCadden, an undertaker, of No. 36 Pearl-street, and that it was worth $20.

ST. LOUIS GAS COMPANIES.

St. Louis, Dec. 14.—Reports were circulated here this morning that the Laclede Gas Works had been sold to the St. Louis Gas Company. This proved to be unfounded. The fact in the case is that Frederick Cromwell, T. H. Porter, and Mr. Attrye, of New-York, have sold Ernstus Wells, John H. Maxser, and John J. Mitchell, of this city, a controlling interest in the works. The amount paid for this interest has not been made public. The capital stock of the company is $1,200,000.

RETURNS OF CORPORATIONS.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS MADE TO THE CONTROLLER AND STATE ENGINEER.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The Erie and Atlantic Sleeping Coach Company has filed a statement of its financial condition with the Controller, for taxation, as follows: Paid capital, $500,000; number of shares of stock, 5,000; receipts for six months ending Aug. 1, 1880, $60,017 80; tax, $380 08.

The following reports have been received by the State Engineer and Surveyor:

HARLEM BRIDGE, MORRISANIA AND FORDHAM RAILROAD.

Paid capital, $300,000; funded debt, $112,000. Receipts—From passengers, $[illegible]; from other sources, $444 93. Payments—Road expenses, $[illegible]; interest, $[illegible]; other items, $[illegible].

FONDA, JOHNSTOWN AND GLOVERSVILLE RAILROAD.

Paid capital, $300,000; funded debt, $300,000; unfunded debt, $[illegible]. Receipts—From passengers, $[illegible]; freight, $[illegible]; mails, $[illegible]; rents, $[illegible]; other sources, $12,407 [illegible]. Payments—Road expenses, $[illegible]; interest, $[illegible]; rents, $[illegible]; other items, $[illegible].

GLOVERSVILLE AND NORTHVILLE RAILROAD.

Paid capital, $[illegible]; funded debt, $250,000; unfunded debt, $[illegible]. This road is leased to the Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad.

GREENE RAILROAD.

Paid capital, $[illegible]; funded debt, $200,000; unfunded debt, $[illegible]. Receipts—From passengers, $10,422 02; freight, $[illegible]; mails, $[illegible]; express, $[illegible]. Payments—Road expenses, $[illegible]; interest on bonded debt, $14,400; dividends, $12,000, being rental paid by the lessee to the stock and bond holders.

VALLEY RAILROAD.

Paid capital, $750,000; unfunded debt, $[illegible]. Receipts—From passengers, $[illegible]; freight, $[illegible]; mails, $[illegible]; rents, $[illegible]; express, $[illegible]. Payments—Road expenses, $117,[illegible]; dividends, $60,000; rental paid by the lessee to the stockholders.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK.

Paid capital, $[illegible]; funded debt, $[illegible]; unfunded debt, $[illegible]. Receipts—From passengers, $[illegible]; freight, $[illegible]; mails, $[illegible]; rents, $[illegible]; other sources, $[illegible]. Payments—Road expenses, $546,[illegible]; interest, $[illegible]; dividends, $[illegible]; other items, $[illegible].

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE.

Paid capital, $1,320,400; funded debt, $470,000; unfunded debt, $[illegible]. Receipts—From passengers, $[illegible]; freights, $[illegible]; mails, $[illegible]; rents, $[illegible]; other sources, $[illegible]. Payments—Road expenses, $[illegible]; interest, $[illegible]; dividends, $[illegible]; rentals paid by lessee to stock and bond holders.

TIOGA RAILROAD.

Capital, $[illegible]; funded debt, $[illegible]; unfunded debt, $[illegible]. Receipts—Freights, $[illegible]; other sources, $[illegible]. Payments—Road expenses, $[illegible]; other items, $[illegible].

ROME AND CLINTON RAILROAD.

Paid capital, $[illegible]; unfunded debt, $[illegible]. Receipts—Passengers, $11,[illegible]; freights, $[illegible]; mails, $[illegible]; rents, $[illegible]; express, $[illegible]. Payments—Road expenses, $[illegible]; rentals, $[illegible].

UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON, (HORSE.)

Paid capital, $212,000; funded debt, $200,000. Receipts—From passengers, $[illegible]; other sources, $[illegible]. Payments—Road expenses, $[illegible].

UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON, (STEAM.)

Paid capital, $[illegible]; funded debt, $800,000; unfunded debt, $40,000. Receipts—From passengers, $[illegible]; freight, $[illegible]; mails, $[illegible]; rents, $[illegible]; express, $[illegible]. Payments—Road expenses, $[illegible]; rents, $70,500.

UTICA, CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY.

Paid capital, $4,001,000; unfunded debt, $[illegible]. Receipts—From passengers, $[illegible]; freight, $[illegible]; mails, $[illegible]; rents, $[illegible]; other sources, $[illegible]. Payments—Road expenses, $[illegible]; dividends, $240,000; rentals paid by lessee to stockholders.

RAILWAY WORK AND PLANS.

JAY GOULD'S PURCHASE OF IRON MOUNTAIN—THE PROJECTED TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS ROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Thomas Allen this afternoon accepted Jay Gould's proposition, and will start for New-York to-morrow morning to make a transfer of the stock and definitely adjust all other matters connected with the Iron Mountain Railroad transactions. The stock sold by Mr. Allen is nearly 40,000 shares, and the purchase money amounts to only a trifle less than $2,000,000. H. G. Marquand also disposes of 20,000 shares of the stock, about one-half his interest in the road, to Mr. Gould. Mr. Allen retains his interest in the funded securities of the road; also his land along the line, and will remain President of the road until the next annual meeting of the company, early in March. The merchants generally consider the acquisition of the road by Mr. Gould as a good thing for St. Louis, but some of our cotton men are apprehensive that it will result in an advance in the rates on cotton from Texas, to the detriment of this market.

GALVESTON, Dec. 14.—The News has the following dispatch from Palestine: "A rumor prevailed in this city to-day to the effect that Jay Gould had purchased the International and Great Northern Railroad. This is denied by its President, R. S. Hayes, who says a contract has been made between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the International and Great Northern, under which the former road would connect with the latter at Georgetown, and from thence would use the International and Great Northern Railroad's track to San Antonio, from which point they would conjointly construct a road to Laredo."

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The syndicate lately formed by Boston and New-York capitalists for the building of the Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, which is an extension of the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Road from Kokomo to St. Louis, has met with such success in securing subscriptions that contracts are being let along the entire line of over 250 miles. The officers of the road, having perfected favorable arrangements for terminal facilities in St. Louis, state that they expect to have the road in operation by October, 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company this afternoon declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable in January.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Sir John Macdonald refused to lay before Parliament the papers in connection with the offers made for the construction of the Pacific Railway, saying that the financial weakness of some of the tenderers had compelled them to withdraw, and he would not humiliate them by publishing their names. The debate on the railway resolutions will commence to-day, an amendment by Mr. Blake, the opposition leader, for a postponement till Jan. 5, having been defeated by a majority of 52.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—Mr. Hickson has declined the invitation of citizens to a public dinner. He gives as his reason for declining the proffered honor that, when he accepted the charge of the Grand Trunk Railway, he laid down a rule which he intends to adhere to, and that renders him unable to accept the invitation.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Dec. 14.—At the municipal election here to-day the city voted a subscription of $225,000 in bonds to assist in building the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad. Mayor Griffin, the present incumbent, was re-elected.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 14.—The Directors of the Georgia Railroad to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of $4 per cent.

A syndicate of citizens has taken $100,000 of the bonds of the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad, which will be pushed forward to completion at once.

TRYING TO REACH OKLAHOMA.

THE COLONISTS PRAYERFUL AND DETERMINED—TROOPS GATHERING IN FRONT OF THEM.

CALDWELL, Kan., Dec. 14.—Doctor Wilson this morning started for Washington, hoping to accomplish something to relieve the situation on the border, and, if possible, prevent bloodshed. The settlers broke camp early on Shoofly Creek to move to Caldwell. Before starting, the chaplain offered up a prayer for the success of the undertaking in carrying the Gospel and civilization to this hitherto barbarous and benighted land. The religious sentiment predominates, and, while they are cautious and do not wish to be aggressors, they are determined. One of the leaders said to-day that they were going to Caldwell to get on the recognized road through the Territory, along which cattle men travel to and from Texas, and they will take that road, as they have the right. "We will not," he said, "be stopped along this road unless cattle men and any other travelers are stopped. We have the same right as a man with his thousands of cattle." The settlers seem to be animated by the religious fervor that animated the early settlers of Kansas. Most of the settlers are old gray-haired men, and with them it is no child's play. One of the old men said: "I fought to get into Kansas, and I will have to fight to get out."

The soldiers struck the camp and moved along with the settlers. Major Randall, commanding Fort Reno, arrived just at daylight, and announced that reinforcements were hurrying up from the fort. This did not in the least deter the settlers. The colonists are bitter against John D. Miles, the Indian Agent, who, they claim, has 12,000 head of cattle in the Territory, and is inspiring this opposition. Five wagons and 20 men joined the colonists here. The Mayor and a long procession of citizens of Caldwell came out to meet the colonists. They were escorted through the principal streets, ladies waving handkerchiefs and men cheering. Judge Lauch, the attorney of the colony, came down from Wichita, and is in consultation with the leaders to-night, and it is hoped there will be no trouble.

WARNED AGAINST SARAH BERNHARDT.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—The officiating clergyman of the parish Church of Nôtre Dame (Roman Catholic) has warned his congregation against patronizing Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt's performances.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DELEGATES.

HARMONIOUS CONTESTS IN EIGHT DISTRICTS OF THE CITY—THE OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR THE VARIOUS REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Primary elections were held last evening by the Republican Party in each of the Assembly districts in this City. There were contests in only eight districts, and the elections passed off in a harmonious manner. In the First District an opposition ticket headed by the name of Mr. H. G. Parke was put in the field at the last moment, but was defeated. Mr. Parke claims that his friends were not allowed to vote for his ticket, and he intends to appeal for redress to the Central Committee. There was a triangular contest in the Fourth District, and it will take the Central body to decide which ticket was elected. In the Ninth the opposition ticket only polled 15 votes against the ticket headed by Alderman Jacobus. In the Twelfth the ticket headed by Mr. C. H. Southworth was elected. The primary in the Fourteenth District was held at No. 208 East Twelfth-street. The room was crowded to overflowing, and lines of voters reached far out on to the pavement. The strife was between the friends of Coroner John H. Brady and those of Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney and John R. Nugent. Excitement ran high during the evening, and the voting lasted from 7 to 10 o'clock, and an hour later the vote was declared as follows: For the Brady ticket, 200 votes; for the Pinckney-Nugent ticket, 84 votes. Two of the three Inspectors of Election were Brady men. The Pinckney party say that the vote cannot be taken as a fair test, inasmuch as the Brady men added 100 names of persons who were not Republicans to the roll. The Pinckney party had a stenographer present to take down the proceedings, and secured one of the poll-lists containing, as they allege, proofs of fraud, on which they will base an appeal to the Central Committee. In the Fifteenth District there were three tickets in the field—one headed by A. V. Canfield as President, one by Isaac J. Siskind, and the other by E. L. Hollister. There were 260 votes polled, the Canfield ticket receiving 160, the Siskind 70, and the Hollister 30. At the closing of the polls Mr. Siskind announced that he would bring certain irregularities before the Central Committee. Mr. Canfield takes the place of Mr. Sheridan Shook, who has been President of the association for three years. There was a contest in the Twelfth Ward of the Nineteenth District, and also one in the Twenty-third Ward. Following are the tickets elected:

First District.—President—Charles H. Trainer; First Vice-President—Charles J. Holman; Second Vice-President—Peter J. Kavanagh; Secretary—Joseph F. O'Brien; Treasurer—Daniel J. Kenney; Delegates to Central Committee—Michael W. Burns, Daniel E. Cosgrove, Francis Redmond, Samuel G. Burns, Arthur Hanley, J. Everett Scott.

Second District.—President—Pierre C. Van Wyck; Vice-Presidents—William M. Doyle and Thomas C. Swanton; Secretary—Francis McGrane; Treasurer—Timothy Lynch; Delegates to Central Committee—Pierre C. Van Wyck, Morris Friedsam, Peter A. Kuhne and Martin Kavanagh.

Third District.—President—Charles N. Taintor; Vice-Presidents—S. Burdette Hyatt and William H. Lewis; Secretary—Frederick H. Dillingham; Treasurer—Andrew Milligan; Delegates to Central Committee—Charles N. Taintor, Ernest H. Crosby, Sidney Smith, Theodore P. Kelly, John S. Dingwall, William P. Richardson, Henry Loewry, Herman Holtje, David Kelly.

Fourth District.—President—George Nethercott; First Vice-President—Michael Gleeson; Second Vice-President—Robert Rigsby; Treasurer—Joseph H. Chambers; Secretary—John J. Benicer; Delegates to Central Committee—Cyrus Allen, John Dwyer, Henry Bausher, Lawrence O'Brien, William Molkenbur.

Fifth District.—President—John H. Brady; First Vice-President—Daniel Mooney; Second Vice-President—C. L. Brockmeier; Treasurer—Luther Morey; Secretary—Frank Rose; Delegates to Central Committee—John H. Brady, C. Lindeman, W. J. Keyes, M. Carlin, A. McQueen, L. Chamberlain, J. D. Hawa, J. Wilbie, Robert Black.

[illegible]

REFLECTED HONORS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Capt.-Gen. Blanco, in a general order dated Dec. 10, thanks the volunteers and regulars in most flattering terms for their behavior during the insurrection, and says the King has recompensed them for their services in his (Blanco's) person, by giving him the Grand Cross. He "sees the laurels adorning the cross reflected on their foreheads."

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

AN INTERNAL REVENUE CLERK'S DEFALCATION—OTHER CRIMINAL CASES REPORTED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Ernest A. Thomalin, a stamp clerk in the Internal Revenue office here, has fled with nearly $4,000. It is not known which direction he has taken. Thomalin was a thrifty and saving German, who had been in the office nine years. He had no vices that would be likely to lead him to take the money, so far as known. He went away about 5 o'clock yesterday. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue offers $300 for his arrest. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height; has light hair and a florid complexion, is partly bald and of square build, and is 40 years old. His friends believe he has committed suicide.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following telegram was received by Commissioner Raum to-day from Collector Clark, at Atlanta, Ga.: "Seized on night of 13th four illicit distilleries and destroyed about 3,000 gallons mash and beer."

A telegram was also received from Revenue Agent Crane, at McMinnville, Tenn., stating that Commissioner Campbell is recovering rapidly and that Deputy Collector Davis, though badly wounded, is out of danger.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 14.—At an early hour Sunday morning four prisoners confined in jail at Lawrenceville, Va., awaiting trial for incendiarism and other crimes, made their escape by setting fire to the building. The building was entirely consumed.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 12.—The Chief of Police at Rat Portage has confiscated 50 gallons of whisky and rum at Spruce Lake. It was being smuggled in four barrels as "sundries." The Police authorities of Rat Portage report the arrest of 36 illicit whisky peddlers during the month of November on Section B. of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

HONESDALE, Penn., Dec. 14.—At the Bortree trial to-day the Janitor of the Court-house testified to finding empty bottles, which had contained liquor, in Bortree's cell several times, leaving an impression as to Bortree's drunkenness. Dr. A. D. MacDonald, Superintendent of the City Insane Hospital of New-York City, testified to Bortree's perfect sanity. The cross-examination was very long. Drs. Shultz, of Danville, Penn., and Burr, of Binghamton, N. Y., testified for the defense just as positively to Bortree's insanity. The evidence was then declared closed.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 14.—The trial of Scott Thompson for the murder of Scott Hankins was concluded in the Corporation Court here to-day. A verdict was rendered at 10:30 o'clock this evening, of voluntary manslaughter, and fixing Thompson's imprisonment at five years in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was entered.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—G. W. Hubley, a route agent between this city and Harrisburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was arrested and brought here to-night by Inspector Camp, of the Post Office Department, charged with robbing the mails.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OR INJURY.

A MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN BURNED—A GIRL SHOT BY A CARELESS LOVER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A dispatch to the News from Independence, Mo., says: "Last night Mrs. James Jones, the wife of a wealthy farmer, attempted to fill a lighted lamp with kerosene, when both lamp and can exploded, causing the almost instant death of herself and two children, respectively 5 years and 6 months old. Mrs. Jones was burned so terribly that she survived only a few hours."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—In Oakland, last night, Miss Elizabeth Tyler, 18 years old, was shot dead at the gate of her residence by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her affianced, John Scotchler, son of a well-known commission merchant of this city.

BAY VIEW, N. J., Dec. 14.—Silas Burns, 40 years old, while skating on Bayway Creek to-day, with his two sons, broke through an air-hole in the ice and was drowned. The sons of the unfortunate man were close by when the accident happened, but could not render assistance as their father sank under the ice. The body has not yet been recovered. Mr. Burns was one of the most respected citizens in the neighborhood of this place.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—A boiler in Fabel & Sons' soap and candle factory exploded this afternoon, killing Philip Hempel, a carpenter; fatally injuring Conrad Sparkel and Lizzie Ott, and severely injuring Peter Bolenboche, a fireman. The explosion leveled the centre of the building, a two-story brick structure. The insurance on stock and building, each of which was almost totally destroyed, is $40,000. The machinery, which was valued at as much more, was uninsured.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, and clearing weather.*

For New-England, falling, followed by rising, barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly, veering to westerly, winds, partly cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, rising, followed by stationary or falling temperature, westerly winds, higher barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rain, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, stationary or rising, followed by falling, barometer, falling, followed by rising, temperature, winds mostly south to west, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow.

For the upper lake region, rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer, cooler westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, preceded in the former district by rising, barometer, winds mostly south to west, partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Central Pacific coast region, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain.

The Mississippi will continue rising at New-Orleans and Vicksburg, and the Ohio falling at Louisville and Cincinnati.

Cautionary signals continue at Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section Five, Buffalo, Cape Henry, Rochester, Oswego, Section Six, Port Huron, Section Four.

Cautionary off-shore signals are ordered for Chincoteague, Breakwater, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook and New-York.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	32°	31°	3:30 P. M.	37°	41°
6 A. M.	32°	32°	6 P. M.	38°	42°
9 A. M.	36°	35°	9 P. M.	44°	42°
12 M.	37°	40°	12 P. M.	45°	40°

Average temperature yesterday .... 38¼°
Average temperature for same date last year ....37⅞°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Olean, Penn., last night, destroyed the Buffalo House, Exchange Restaurant, and three other buildings, besides Merritt's block, occupied by several firms and six families. It is reported that one woman and two children were burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the Buffalo House. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

A dispatch to the Galveston News from Cuero says that Buchel's gin, together with 100 bales of cotton and 5 car-loads of cotton-seed, were burned Monday, causing a loss of $15,000, on which there was no insurance.

A dispatch to the Milwaukee Sentinel from Clinton, Wis., says the elevators of Schuch & Pratt and Cronkhite & Co., in that village, were burned Monday night. The loss is $16,000, with little or no insurance.

By a fire yesterday morning, in Philadelphia, in the telegraph cable manufactory of Manly & Sons, Forty-fourth and Chestnut streets, damage was done to the extent of $20,000.

Seventeen car-loads of cotton were burned on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad, six miles above Arcola, Texas, on Monday.

A fire in Crook City, Dakota, yesterday morning, destroyed Hobart's grist mill and a large quantity of grain. The loss is $5,000.

A CHICAGO LAWYER ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Charles H. Reed, the well-known attorney, was committed to jail this afternoon by Judge Knickerbocker, of the Probate Court, on an attachment issued last week for failure to render accounts as guardian in the Irwin estate, this delinquency constituting a flagrant case of contempt of court. Judge Wallace, attorney for the heirs, says Mr. Reed is probably deficient from $10,000 to $15,000 in his accounts with the estate. Judge Anthony, of the Superior Court, to-night granted a writ of habeas corpus upon which Reed was released by giving the required bail. The case excites much interest on account of the prominence of the parties in interest.

MR. CHRISTIANCY'S SUIT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The divorce case of Minister Isaac L. Christiancy against Lillie M. Christiancy was before Judge MacArthur, in the Equity Court, to-day, on an application by R. C. Ingersoll, the plaintiff's counsel, for a postponement of the time for payment of the alimony. J. N. Oliver, who appeared for Mrs. Christiancy, opposed this, unless some of the arrears were paid. It was finally ordered that the time be extended until Jan. 15, provided that $200 be paid now. The arrears are at the reduced rate of $100 a month, and would amount to $450 by the date named. A motion is pending to stay further proceedings until the alimony is paid.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

A NEW PANAMA CANAL COMPANY.

GEN. GRANT AND OTHERS NAMED AS INCORPORATORS OF THE "MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following is the text of a bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Morton, of New-York, for the incorporation of a Nicaragua Canal Company:

Whereas, The Republic of Nicaragua has granted to certain citizens of the United States and their associates, forming a provisional interoceanic canal society, certain powers, rights and privileges in respect to the construction of a ship canal across its territory, with accessory canals, railways, and lines of telegraph, and has given full and exclusive rights to a canal company to be organized by said society, to do all things necessary to the construction, completion, maintenance, and management of said canal; and

Whereas, Application has been made by said society for a charter from the Government of the United States, authorizing the organization of a canal company for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of said canal concessions; and

Whereas, The United States has entered into certain treaty stipulations with the Republic of Nicaragua for the protection of a ship canal constructed within its territory; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, H. J. Jewett, Howard Potter, William R. Garrison, Frederick Billings, George W. Riggs, Seton Humphreys, Frederick Butterfield, J. Thomas de Franco, E. F. Beale, William Dennison, and all those who are or may be associated with them and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate, under the name and style of the "Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," by which name said company may sue and be sued, may defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity within the United States; may have a common seal, and, generally, may have and possess the rights and privileges usually possessed by similar companies, and may purchase, hold, and convey such real estate and personal estate as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, and may do all lawful things to secure the full enjoyment of the powers, privileges, rights, benefits, and grants contained in the canal concession made by the Republic of Nicaragua to the provisional Interoceanic Canal Society, and confirmed May 13, 1880.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall consist of not less than 500,000 nor more than 1,000,000 shares, of $100 each, which shall in all respects be deemed personal property, and shall be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation may provide, and the Board of Directors of said company may issue bonds in such form and amount, not exceeding one-half of the capital stock, as said board may determine. Ten per cent. of all subscriptions shall be payable at the time they are made and all future payments shall be made at such times and in such amounts as the said Board of Directors may determine. Sixty days' previous notice shall be given of the payments required and of the time and place of payment by publication in one daily newspaper in New-York City, San Francisco, London, England, and Paris, France, and in case stockholders shall neglect or refuse to pay in pursuance of such notice the stock held by them shall be forfeited absolutely to the use of the company, and also all payments made on account thereof; but the Board of Directors may allow the redemption of said stock on such terms as they may prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the affairs of said company shall be managed by a Board of Directors, 11 in number, to hold office for such terms as the by-laws of said board may provide, and until their successors are duly chosen and qualified, but at least five of said Directors shall be chosen every three years. Said board shall elect from its number a President and Vice-President of the company, and shall hold office for such terms as the by-laws of said board may provide, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. One of the said Directors shall be appointed by the Government of Nicaragua, as provided in said concession.

SEC. 4. That for the management and disposition of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the said company, the Board of Directors may make such by-laws, rules, and regulations as may conform to the authority granted in said canal concession, and not inconsistent with this act or the laws of the United States or the existing treaty stipulations with the Government of Nicaragua for the protection of a ship canal within the territory of Nicaragua, and may fix the time of election of Directors, and in case of vacancy in said board, caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, may fill the same. No person except the Directors appointed by the Government of Nicaragua, shall be a Director, who is not a stockholder, and any one ceasing to be a stockholder shall cease to be a Director.

SEC. 5. That the incorporators designated in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, may call a meeting of the stockholders whenever not less than 100,000 shares of the capital stock of said company shall have been subscribed for and 10 per cent. paid thereon, for the purpose of organizing said company, at such time and place as they may determine upon, after advertising the time and place of meeting for at least 30 days in two of the daily newspapers of New-York City, one in London, England, and one in Paris, France, and at such meeting and at all future meetings of the stockholders every share of stock shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy. Annual meetings of the stockholders of said corporation shall be held for the choice of officers, (when they are to be chosen,) and place and notice of such meeting to be prescribed in the by-laws; but failure to elect Directors on the day appointed in said by-laws shall not be deemed to dissolve said company, but such election may be holden on any day appointed by the Directors. The Directors, of whom seven, including the President, shall be a quorum, shall have full powers touching the election of all officers of the company and the bonds to be required of them for the faithful performance of their duty, and said officers shall hold office at the will and pleasure of said board. Said Directors shall make an annual report to the stockholders of their proceedings and expenditures, verified by the affidavits of the President and at least six of the Directors.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time, having due regard for the rights of said company, alter or amend this act.

FILLING FEDERAL OFFICES.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT AND CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President, this afternoon, sent to the Senate the following nominations: James Monroe, of Michigan, to be Marshal for the Western District of Michigan; Ezekiel B. Turner, of Texas, District Judge for the Western District of Texas; Alexander Hughes, of Dakota, Receiver of Public Moneys at Yankton, Dakota.

Postmasters.—William A. Perry, at Barre, Vt.; Hugh M. Scranton, Perry, N. H.; John A. Shipman, Springfield, Ohio; John M. Hibbard, Stoughton, Wis.; James B. Brown, Galena, Ill.; Mrs. Mollie E. Jenkins, Murphysborough, Ill.; Miss Abbie M. Lawton, Griggsville, Ill.; Philip Rochefeller, Washington, Kan.; John S. Gilmore, Fredonia, Kan.; James C. Topliff, Arkansas City, Ark.; Albert B. Crook, Fairplay, Col.; John Tweedy, Aurora, Neb.; Nathan Fodrea, West Point, Neb.; Mrs. Mary Detmling, Virginia City, Montana; William B. Renshaw, Colfax, Washington Territory.

Naval Promotions.—Commodore Donald McN. Fairfax to be Rear-Admiral; Capts. John H. Upshur and Francis A. Roe to be Commodores; Commanders Edward E. Potter and Leslie A. Beardslee to be Captains; Lieut.-Commanders Augustus G. Kellogg, Yates Stirling, James A. Sands, and Frank Wildes to be Commanders; Lieuts. Albert S. Snow, Roswell D. Hitchcock, and George C. Reiter to be Lieutenant-Commanders; Masters Harry M. Jacoby, Samuel L. Graham, Henry L. Green, and Corwin P. Rees to be Lieutenants; Ensigns Frederick H. Tyler, Mason A. Shufeldt, William Winder, and Henry Morrell to be Masters; Midshipmen John M. Orchard, Thomas M. Brumby, Augustus F. Fechteler, John N. Jordan, William E. Fullam, Horace M. Witzel, Omenzo G. Dodge, William G. David, and Hetro Taylor to be Ensigns; Passed Assistant Engineers Edwin Wells and George F. Hunt to be Chief Engineers; Assistant Engineers George B. Ransom, Henry Herwig, Asa M. Mattice, Robert B. Leitch, and Henry T. Cleaver to be Passed Assistant Engineers. To be Assistant Surgeons—Joaquim Denetio Costillo, of Pennsylvania; James Duncan Gatewood, of Virginia; Joseph Hammond Bryan, of Maryland; Oliver Diehl, of Pennsylvania.

The Senate in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: John B. Neil, to be Governor of the Territory of Idaho.

Associate Justices.—Stephen P. Twiss, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Utah; Warren Bristol, Associate Justice Supreme Court of New-Mexico.

District Attorneys.—Kittredge Haskins, District Attorney for the District of Vermont; Daniel Chadwick, District Attorney for the District of Connecticut; William H. Bliss, District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; John S. Bigby, District Attorney for the Northern and Southern District of Georgia; Charles C. Waters, District Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Postmasters.—A. D. Norcross, at Monson, Mass.; Miss Sarah L. Christie, Nyack, N. Y.; James A. Nixon, Cortland, N. Y.; William B. Ridge, Long Island City, N. Y.; N. D. Cortright, Mauch Chunk, Penn.; W. D. Young, Lykens, Penn.; James N. Furlong, Las Vegas, New-Mexico.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Brig.-Gen. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General, was ordered to-day to proceed to Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, and make certain investigations authorized by the Secretary of War. Gen. Marcy has made application to the War Department to be placed on the retired list. Gen. Marcy will return from New-Mexico about Dec. 24, and it is said at the War Department that he will probably be placed on the retired list on Jan. 2.

The statement that Gen. Howard would probably be assigned to West Point has been practically confirmed. It is said at the War Department that, "although the order has not yet been prepared, it will, in all probability, issue either during to-day or to-morrow."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to recommend the confirmation of all the Army nominations thus far received by the Senate. They include the appointment of Col. Hazen as Chief Signal Officer, and of Col. Miles to be a Brigadier-General; also, the numerous appointments to Second Lieutenancies from civil life, from the grade of non-commissioned officers, and from the class last graduated at the Military Academy.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. W. W. Tyler, Ninth Cavalry, has been further extended to Feb. 1, on account of disability; First Lieut. D. A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to repair to this city on public business in connection with the Life-saving Service.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers on signal duty are made: Upon his arrival at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, Second Lieut. William A. Glassford will relieve First Lieut. James Allen, Third Cavalry, acting Signal Officer, of such duties as may be specified by the acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will establish his office at Santa Fé; First Lieut. Allen, upon being thus relieved by Lieut. Glassford, has been ordered to report in person without delay to the acting Chief Signal officer in this city.

Lieut. Andrew Dunlap has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard for instruction in ordnance; Lieut. Charles E. Colahan to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Penn.; Carpenter Alonzo G. Burroughs to the New-Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C.

The following detachments have been made: Passed Assistant Surgeon Manley H. Simons from temporary duty on board the Tallapoosa and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston; Passed Assistant Surgeon John A. Tanner, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to duty with the National Board of Health; Assistant Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders; Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, from the New-Hampshire, on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

A series of regulations was to-day issued by the Secretary of the Navy relative to examinations of acting gunners for entrance in the Navy. They require such employes to be able to keep accounts and be well versed in the requirements of the duties of a "gunner" and fully conversant with all orders and regulations in regard to the care and handling of ordnance material, &c.

THE USES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

ESTIMATES OF THE AMOUNTS EMPLOYED IN THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—It was ascertained at the Mint Bureau to-day that the mines of the United States have produced during the last seven years about $280,000,000 of gold and $271,800,000 of silver, an average production during that time of $40,000,000 of gold and $38,750,000 of silver per annum. Of this production about 96¼ per cent. of the gold and 60¾ per cent. of the silver found its way to the Mints and Assay Offices to be converted into coin or bars. The Assay Office at New-York reports that during the last seven years an average of $3,333,333 in gold and $3,500,000 in silver has been paid in fine bars to manufacturers or dealers supplying them with the precious metals. These figures are merely approximate, and are much below the actual amounts employed. In order to obtain more accurate information relative to the final disposition of the domestic production, the Director of the Mint has endeavored to ascertain the amounts consumed in the arts and manufactures from the manufacturers themselves, and in his report for 1879 a table was published exhibiting the results of his attempt. This, though incomplete, was very satisfactory to the Director, and led him to continue his investigations. He consequently mailed upward of 7,300 circulars to all the manufacturers of jewelry, plate, foil, chemicals, and others consuming gold and silver. Many failed to reply, probably through indifference or from a desire not to disclose, even confidentially, the details of their business. It is believed, however, that the total returns approximate the actual amounts so used nearer than any former estimate has. The total amounts reported were about $8,500,000 in gold and $3,500,000 in silver. Nearly $2,500,000 of the gold was United States coin, while only $500,000 was in silver coin. This small amount of silver coin used, in proportion to the gold, which is probably somewhat understated, is accounted for by the fact that the intrinsic value of United States silver coin is nearly 10 per cent. less than its face value, while gold is the same in bullion or coin.

The manufacturers reported a consumption of about $5,500,000 in fine gold bars and $2,750,000 in silver bars, and over $500,000 in gold and nearly $250,000 in silver of old articles and foreign coin. Of those operating in gold 88 per cent. manufactured in jewelry and watches, 5 per cent. watch cases, 7 per cent. gold leaf and plated ware, and 3 per cent. chemicals, and surgical and other instruments; and of the reported amounts of gold consumed about 76 per cent. was used in jewelry, 14 per cent. in watch cases, 9 per cent. in gold leaf, and 1 per cent. in chemicals and instruments. Of silver, 37 per cent. was used for watches and jewelry, 38 per cent. for watch-cases, 17 per cent. for leaf and plated ware, and 4 per cent. for chemicals and instruments. In watches and jewelry 173 replies reported having manufactured and consumed in United States gold coin $2,000,000 and nearly $4,000,000 in bars, more than $500,000 in foreign coin and old manufactured articles, $104,000 of United States silver coin, $777,000 in silver bars, and $77,000 in old articles, making a total of gold and silver of nearly $7,500,000.

The Director of the Mint, from careful consideration of all the data at his command, estimates that the amount of domestic bullion used in the arts and manufactures during the last fiscal year was about $5,500,000 of gold and $4,000,000 of silver, and that the total consumption in all forms was about $10,000,000 in gold and $5,000,000 in silver.

A PHILADELPHIA INVESTIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The joint special Committee of Councils appointed to investigate the affairs of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas-works held a meeting this afternoon. A communication was read from City Controller Pattison, in which he stated that he commenced an examination of the books of the Gas Trust yesterday, and then gave the various contracts for coal, showing that the figures in the vouchers, &c., tallied with those printed in the annual report of the Trustees. Mr. Pattison stated that he next proposed to take up the contracts for gas mains, &c., for the year 1876. Mr. Caven moved that the committee should take up all the coal contracts for the past 10 years to ascertain what became of the drawbacks, to whom they were allowed, and to find out whether any benefit had accrued thereby to any employe of the city. It was suggested that the committee extend the investigation back to the year 1860. This was made part of Mr. Caven's motion, which was then agreed to, and the committee adjourned for one week.

A BOGUS DIVORCE DECREE.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 14.—F. C. Fadner, editor of the Watchword, printed at Rome, was ordered acquitted of the charge of bigamy by County Judge Bliss, of Rome, when Fadner's counsel, Joseph J. Sayles, presented what purported to be a certified copy of a decree of divorce granted by Judge C. H. Van Brunt, of the Supreme Court of New-York City, Aug. 14, 1879, against Alta Fadner, his wife. Judge Van Brunt says that he never signed such a decree, and County Clerk Butler, of New-York, certifies that no such decree has ever been recorded in his office. The names of the alleged Referee, B. J. Olmstead, and C. P. James, the alleged counsel for Fadner, do not appear on the list of members of the New-York Bar. What purported to be a certified copy of the decree, was not certified at all, but the court accepted it, and upon its presentation Fadner was released. Fadner was charged with other offenses in the West.

NEW CHURCH IN RED BANK.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 14.—A year ago one-half the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place seceded from the parent society because of dissatisfaction with the Pastor, and formed a society of their own, which after a time was recognized by the presiding Bishop. The bolting congregation hired a public hall and organized under the name of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. The parent body afterward sued the bolting members of the church for subscriptions promised to the old church, which, though declared in favor of the parent body by the town court, was decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of the defendants. At a meeting of the new society last night, sufficient funds were subscribed for the purchase of ground in Broad-street, the principal street in the town, and the erection thereon of a suitable edifice of worship to be known as Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

GUARDED TO PREVENT LYNCHING.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 14.—The sudden death on Saturday night of Simon Kline, was followed on Monday by the arrest of his son, Joseph, on suspicion of poisoning him. A Coroner's inquest, begun to-day, brought out the fact that within a week Joseph had attempted to poison both his father and Mrs. Boyle, the housekeeper, by putting arsenic in their coffee, but an overdose acted as an emetic. He bought morphine and administered it to his father. The motive was to prevent the marriage of his father and Mrs. Boyle, which he thought would keep him out of possession of some of his father's property. The inquest is not yet ended. The jail is guarded to-night to prevent lynching.

TROUT FOR STATE WATERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York State Fish Commissioners wish to state that they are now ready to receive orders for brook trout and California mountain trout from any parties who desire them for the purpose of stocking public waters in this State. All applications must be addressed to the undersigned, giving a description of the waters and where they are located. Information will be given as to the suitability of the above fish for the waters desired to be stocked. Orders will be received until March 1, 1881.

SETH GREEN,
Superintendent New-York State Fish Commission.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 13, 1880.

BABIES AS BURGLAR ALARMS.

Mark Twain was asked to contribute to the paper issued at the fair in aid of abused children, in Boston, and responded as follows:

HARTFORD, Nov. 30, 1880.

DEAR EDITORS: I do it with pleasure, * * * but I also do it with pain, because I am not in sympathy with this movement. Why should I want a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children" to prosper when I have a baby down stairs that kept me awake several hours last night with no pretext for it but a desire to make trouble? This occurs every night, and it embitters me, because I see now how needless it was to put in the other burglar alarm, a costly and complicated contrivance, which cannot be depended upon, because it's always getting out of order and won't "go," whereas, although the baby is always getting out of order, too, it can nevertheless be depended on, for the reason that the more it gets out of order the more it does go.

Yes, I am bitter against your society, for I think the idea of it is all wrong; but if you will start a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Fathers, I will write you a whole book. Yours, with emotion,

MARK TWAIN.

FIFTY YEARS PASTOR OF THE SAME CHURCH.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 13.

At the Church of St. James, Walnut and Twenty-second streets, the sermon and other special services yesterday were in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Rectorship of the Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D. It is not only this half century of service as Rector that is worthy of note, but that it has all been in the Church of St. James, which was and is Dr. Morton's first and only charge.

A SEWER GAS ANTISEPTIC

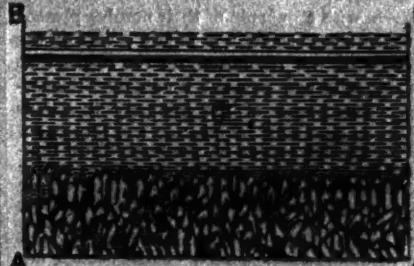
THE USE OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC IN DWELLINGS.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS—THE CAUSES OF DISEASE TO BE GUARDED AGAINST BY PREVENTING DECOMPOSITION.

At the New-York Academy of Sciences Monday evening, Dr. Henry A. Mott delivered a lecture, the subject of which was "Chemical Decomposition Incited by a Cold Fluid Stratum Floating on a Warm Liquid." The lecturer stated that it might seem rather paradoxical to talk of a cold fluid stratum of a given solution floating on the surface of the same solution of much higher temperature, but after the momentary shock of the paradox, (if a proper explanation could be given,) no harm would be done. Dr. Mott then went on to state that this apparent paradox had occupied the attention of a number of scientific men, all of whom failed to explain it, and that it was the object of his lecture to do so. The phenomenon, the lecturer said, takes place when chloride of zinc is manufactured by a new process discovered by Prof. E. J. Mallett, Jr., which, in brief, is passing a refrigerating fluid through a horizontal coil of tubes placed in a solution of sulphate of zinc and chloride of sodium near the surface, the cold stratum being around the tubing, extending above and below to the depth of about half an inch, and having a temperature of 29° Fahrenheit or less, while the body of the solution still remained at about the normal temperature. This Dr. Mott accounted for from the fact that as every molecule of sulphate of soda crystallized out, 18,500 units of heat were given to the solution, which tended to keep it warm; or, in other words, to neutralize the chilling effect of the cold stratum.

We give below a diagram of the apparatus necessary to produce chloride of zinc by this new process. The cold layer and tube will be seen indicated near the top of the tank, and the crystals of sulphate of soda on the bottom.

B B



A A

In the figure C represents the solution of chloride of sodium and sulphate of zinc.

A represents the crystals of sulphate of soda.

B represents the coil of pipes, as also the cold fluid stratum.

After the lecture Dr. Mott was questioned as to the practical application of chloride of zinc, as also the difference between an antiseptic and a disinfectant.

Dr. Mott stated that the application of chloride of zinc as a disinfectant was no doubt limited, but the extensive use it has recently been put to as an antiseptic by the Germicide Company for the prevention of decomposition of house waste, thus arresting the formation of sewer gas, has extended its use very materially. The lecturer then went on to say that a disinfectant like sulphurous acid, carbolic acid, chloride of lime, and the like were of value after decomposition had taken place, but it must be evident to all that if decomposition can be prevented in the first place, that would be the proper principle to adopt. In the treatment of diphtheria, whooping-cough, &c., after a person has caught these diseases, the proper course to adopt is to first remove the cause, but if by the adoption of suitable precautions by healthy people the cause can be warded off or guarded against, this would be the proper method to adopt. For example, people are vaccinated to prevent small-pox. It is for this reason that an antiseptic is valuable to prevent decomposition at the start, to prevent the formation of sewer gas, which is diffused through the water of the traps of our houses. By this means the application of disinfectants is exterminated or rendered useless. The lecturer stated that the process discovered by Mallett would undoubtedly open a new era in the manufacture of other salts and reduce their present cost.

The subject was handled at considerable length and with great care; numerous diagrams and formulæ were used to illustrate the lecture, all of which were received with great interest by the audience.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS AND CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: The Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Andariese; Decker vs. Boice; Taintor vs. Hemingway; Avery vs. Wheat; Johnson vs. Heiser; Patton vs. Giles—Judgment affirmed with costs. The People vs. Book; The People vs. Cox—Judgment affirmed. Davies vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; Schwinger vs. Raymond; Devens vs. The Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company—Judgment reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event. The Chenango Bridge Company vs. Paige—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce its recovery by striking therefrom $8,300 and interest thereon, in which event judgment, as so modified, affirmed with costs. In re Hahn—Order reversed, and the motion for a commission denied, without costs. Osborn vs. Schenck—Order affirmed and judgment absolute for respondent, on stipulation, with costs. In re Eldridge—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

The proceedings were as follows: George W. Lord vs. Robert Harrison; motion for reargument submitted. David C. Van Cott vs. James A. Van Brunt; motion for reargument submitted. The Pacific Pneumatic Gas-pipe Company vs. Wheelock; motion for reargument submitted. George S. Schultz vs. John E. Hoagland et al.; motion to amend return submitted. Chauncey Stevens vs. Oliver Glover; motion to dismiss appeal; R. Countryman for motion, N. C. Moak opposed. Appeals from Orders.—No. 308—The Steuben County Bank, respondent, vs. John L. Alberger et al., appellants; argued by A. G. Rice for appellants, George B. Bradley for respondent. No. 584—In re Benjamin W. Merriman to vacate assessment. No. 598—In re Patrick Malone to vacate, &c. No. 599—In re Frederick E. Gilbert do. No. 600—In re Edward Morrison, do. No. 601—In re Elizabeth P. Robbins, do. No. 602—In re Johnston Livingston, do. No. 603—In re John C. Vandenheuvel; argued by William C. Whitney and Roscoe Conkling for appellant; James A. Deering for respondent. No. 573—In re Ralph Marsh to vacate, &c.; argued by John C. Shaw for appellant; William C. Whitney for respondent. No. 594—Henry Wiggins and others vs. Clarissa R. Howard and others; submitted. No. 595—In re Lord to vacate, &c.; on consent order reversed, &c.

Following is the day calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 15: Nos. 397, 399, 400, 548, 505, 602, 399, 505.

WINTER PICKEREL-FISHING IN MAINE.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Dec. 13.

Winter fishing through the ice on the different ponds in Kennebec County is growing in importance every season. Hundreds of pounds of pickerel are taken weekly by the local amateur fishermen. Holes are chopped through the ice, little steel rods with red signals flying are stuck down by the sides, with the line attached. A great fire is kindled by the shore, which sends its crackling, flaming columns up against the dark evergreens. The anglers gather around and relieve the monotony of watching their lines by telling stories and an occasional snip from pocket-flasks. It has already become quite a business to supply these disciples of Isaak Walton with "live bait." Shiners, chubs, and redfins are the food to attract the fastidious and voracious pickerel. These diminutive fish are caught by the peck in Ballard's Brook and in the river above the dam. They gather in holes, generally where a live spring gushes up from the bottom, and are captured with dip-nets, and kept in half-hogsheads in cellars. One store on Water-street has over 5,000 shiners, in two capacious tubs, in the basement. A stream of running water flows continually through the tubs, and the fish are fed regularly with a flour paste.

PROPOSED INJURY TO BOSTON HARBOR.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 13.

The wisdom of having a competent authority, able to conserve the interests of the Commonwealth in the preservation of our harbor and coast laws, was well illustrated on Friday, when the Harbor Commissioners found that in extending the Nantasket Beach Railroad to Hull the workmen were removing the shingle beach which connects Point Allerton, at the entrance of the harbor, with Hull, intending, it is claimed, to replace the shingle barrier, which has for thousands of years protected the large body of water inclosed by Nantasket Beach and Hull Peninsular, by one of mud. Considering the effect which the removal of this beach would possibly have upon the headlands at the entrance of our harbor, the operation appears to have been a stupid and inexcusable one. It is also stated that an interference with some of the improvements which the General Government has provided for the benefit of the harbor as well as some of the headlands which afford security for the shipping within it was also in contemplation. It is not at all probable, however, that any further interference with the beaches, &c., in the lower harbor will now be made until the proper authorities, which both our own Commonwealth and the General Government have provided, shall have carefully looked into and approved it.

STILL ANOTHER BRILLIANT METEOR.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Register, Dec. 11.

On Thursday evening a phenomenon in the western skies was the admiration and wonder of our citizens, but we do not hesitate to say that the most brilliant meteor ever witnessed by the denizens of Columbia, shot athwart the southern heavens about 2:30 o'clock this morning. The reflection lit up the heavens in every direction, and on the earth it seemed as the glare of a large fire. It surpassed in size and brilliancy anything of the kind we have ever heard described, and it created great excitement among the few who were fortunate enough to witness the grand display.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE FOUR SEASONS.

PASTORAL DAYS. MEMORIES OF THE NEW-ENGLAND YEAR. By W. HAMILTON GIBSON. Illustrated. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Versatility is not an uncommon thing in persons of talent, but it rarely happens that a man possesses two gifts and has the good sense to cultivate them in common so that they shall aid and supplement each other in winning him a recognized place in the world. Mr. Gibson has not only a decided talent for art, but he is also able to give expression to the fancies that come into his mind by the medium of his pen, so that his graceful poetical prose is nearly of equal value with his fine and delicate drawings. Few artists, if we except those whose youthful precocity places them among the ranks of prodigies, have ever done better work or achieved name and reputation at an earlier age. Mr. Gibson is not yet 30 years old, and although illustration may be regarded as but one of the humbler departments of art, nevertheless the finest order of wood engravings cannot be produced without the exercise of special endowments amounting almost to genius. There is also an individuality about his work which shows it to be the result of fresh and unconventional methods. His mind springs beyond the hackneyed and commonplace, and without outraging the artistic proprieties, stamps even the simplest subjects with a certain originality. The same thing is true of his composition. America scarcely produces a great poet or writer who does not come from New-England, and they never fail to celebrate the charms and attractions of their early home in prose and verse. Mr. Gibson writes in the same strain. He does not, of course, achieve the broad and vigorous portrayals of Whittier, or the tender effects of Longfellow, but his style is full of glowing freshness, and true and deep enthusiasm for the habits and surroundings of his early home.

Mr. Gibson divides his subject, the New-England year, into four parts, each of which might with propriety be called an idyl. He follows the progress of the months from the time when leaf and blade emerge from under the covering of March snows to the days when earth is bound fast in the iron grasp of Winter. We have the dreariness of early Spring days, when rain is succeeded by rain, the whole landscape water-logged, and the ground plastic mud, then the peeping up of early shrubs and flowerets, the carol of enthusiastic birds, the clothing of wood and field with robes of tender green, and the glorious blossoming of the crocus and the dandelion, the dogwood and the hawthorn. Summer marvels and glories are twined upon the thread of a visit made by the author and artist to the rural village of Hometown. We are conducted through the old homestead and its wonderful garret, and we make the acquaintance of the worthies at the village store; we see the farmer at work amid the corn and wheat, and we are introduced to butterflies with gorgeous wings, restless darning needles, and loquacious katydids. With Autumn comes the gathering of crops, and the mellow haze of earth and sky, mingled with the wondrous coloring of leaf and shrub that, from various shades of green, have passed to russet brown and red and gold. Winter brings the glory of the snow, like nothing else in its fleecy whiteness and soft ephemeral beauty. All this Mr. Gibson describes in fresh and graceful language, and with the fidelity of one who has watched each successive change and found in the handiwork of nature, as she develops one marvel after another, subjects worthy of profound study *and enthusiastic admiration.*

The special feature of Mr. Gibson's work as an illustrator is fineness and delicacy of execution. This has made him especially successful with such subjects as flowers, insects, and dreamy landscapes and water views. We miss in his delineations of human beings and nature in her wilder moods something of the power and realism that a less imaginative artist might find it no trouble to bestow. He seems rather to desire to entice those to whom his drawings appeal into regions of the fancy and to show the subtler and more intricate manifestations of animate and inanimate life. This has probably led him to avoid the animal world in favor of the insect, and to keep to the sunny side of rough and rugged New-England. We would, for instance, challenge the wood engravers of the world to produce more exquisite floral groups and arrangements, or more accurate and suggestive pictures of bird and insect life than are given in profusion throughout this volume. When, however, it comes to rainy days and struggles with fierce Winter storms we see at once where Mr. Gibson's endowments as an artist end. That no one knows better than himself the extent of his powers is shown by his careful avoidance, so far as has been possible, of subjects of the latter character. His reputation rests, and, as artists are not supposed to be omnipotent even in their own profession, he need desire no better basis, on such engravings as that of the columbine and its blossoms on page 38 of his volume, the butterflies on pages 58 and 59, and the snow scene on page 131. His genius is of the imaginative order, and needs for its inspiration subjects possessed of delicate and tender attributes. These also offer opportunity for that exquisite fineness of execution which is so marked a characteristic of his drawings.

"Pastoral Days" will undoubtedly have a prominent place among the popular gift books of the approaching holiday season. If any fault could be found with it the criticism would fall upon the title, which certainly has a somewhat dull and ancient sound, suggestive of heavy metres and long disquisitions from the lips of meditative shepherds and other rural bores. Any one who makes the slightest acquaintance with the book, however, cannot fail to be pleased with its inspiring descriptions and fresh and characteristic illustrations, enhanced as they are by the clear and open letter-press and general attraction of all that pertains to the mechanical execution of the volume. There must be a large class among the readers of to-day who will see in Mr. Gibson's transcript of New-England life a picture of the joys and pleasures, the tribulations and the hardships that make up the story of their early youth.

WARNE'S ANNUAL.

—"The pen has done more than the sword to keep alive international animosities; the pen can do more than trade or treaties to heal them." Thus writes Mr. Joseph Hatton, the editor of this Christmas *Annual*, in prefatory remarks to its readers. To show the sincerity of his belief and help on the healing, Mr. Hatton has divided the authorship of the *Annual* about equally between England and the United States. It is made up of poems and short stories, and many of the articles are signed by names well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Hatton himself leads off. In "Stories to Tell," he talks shop unreservedly, and with wanton lavishness throws away three or four excellent plots just to show how stories are made. Fancy a violin-maker spoiling $50 worth of well-seasoned woods in making clear the mysteries of his craft to a casual visitor. The first story, "Within the Spell," is the joint production of Mrs. B. H. Buxton and Mr. W. W. Fenn. It is an average English story of the type we have seen so often in *Cornhill*, *Temple Bar*, and *Tinsley's*. Joseph Cowen, the member for Newcastle, tells the "Story of a Red Shirt," an evidently true narrative of the strange career of an Italian liberator, one of Mazzini's associates, whom Mr. Cowen aided. Another sketch of Italian rebels is contributed by Miss J. Cowen, whom we take to be a daughter of Joseph Cowen, and who, from her portrait in the group which forms the frontispiece, appears to be a miss in her teens. The graceful writer so well known to the American public as "H. H." describes the natural charms and social life of "Hide-and-Seek Town," under which name she disguises a New-England hill village much frequented by city people in Summer. Lady Lindsay's "Waldemar's Violin" is a story of German life. F. B. Wilkie, of Chicago, reports a "Symposium at the Corner Grocery," in the rank Western way which is only too familiar to the readers of the newspapers of that "boundless" region. P. G. Hamerton writes the history of a catamaran, which, like the historic *petit bateau*, had only one fault, that it was always going to the bottom. W. L. Alden denounces the pest of "Domestic Music in America" in a characteristically humorous way. "Papa Hoorn's Tulip," a tale by B. V. C. Meyers, with illustrations in silhouette, is a fairly clever piece of work. By far the best story of the whole is Barnet Phillips's "Along the Sea Walk," though in finish and working out it is not equal to his most successful tales published in American magazines. Among the contributors of verse are J. G. Holland, John Boyle O'Reilly, J. G. Saxe, E. C. Stedman, R. H. Stoddard, Stephen Fiske, Celia Thaxter, and G. R. Sims.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

—*Honolulu. Sketches of Life, Social, Political, and Religious. By Laura Fish Judd. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.* The writer of these unpretending memoirs went to the Hawaiian Islands in 1828 and remained till 1861. She, therefore, had a chance of seeing the people, their ways and customs, before they had become so civilized as at present. A son of Mrs. Judd brings the history of the *island down to 1880, for Mrs. Judd's narrative* does not extend beyond 1861. Although the term of history is disclaimed, it is evident that the book is history from the stand-point of a missionary. Mr. Judd claims for the Hawaiian Kingdom that it is the only instance at the present day of a nation raised from heathenism to Christianity without the destruction of its native Government. "A young lawyer of Brooklyn once asked me," writes Mrs. Judd, 'What kind of a place is Honolulu? I can only think of the Sandwich Islands as the place where Cook was killed and eaten, and as now containing but two classes of people—our American missionaries and the heathen.' I assured him the Hawaiians were never a nation of cannibals; that they did not eat Capt. Cook. His body was dissected, according to native custom, his heart placed on a tree to dry, where, as I have already said, it was discovered by a passer-by, stolen and eaten, under the mistaken idea that it was a swine's heart." Not even the testimony of a missionary of 30 years' standing will suffice to make us give up the old and well-seasoned story of the cannibalization of Capt. Cook. Mrs. Judd ought to have known that when she tries to shake such beliefs a reaction will set in and nobody will believe a word she writes.

—*The Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Persons and Places. By John D. Champlin, Jr. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.* 1881.—The late associate editor of the American Cyclopedia of the Messrs. Appleton & Co. is an industrious compiler of books which serve the same purpose as that undertaking, but with the object of assisting children and young people. One of the novel features of this clear-printed volume of 890 double-columned pages consists in comparative estimates of the area and populations of countries and cities, in order that the young reader shall form an idea of the size of distant places by having some well-known standard of comparison near at home. For instance, Spain is described as a little more than two-thirds as large as Texas, while its population is about one-third of that of the United States. This volume forms one of the most useful holiday books of the season of 1880. Mr. Champlin had previously issued "The Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Common Things," which was very well received by the public. Many wood-cuts are printed in the text, and the names are in heavy-faced type, with marks for pronunciation. The frontispiece is a bird's-eye view of the site of the Olympic games at Olympia, which the Germans have recently been excavating.

—*Old Time Child Life. By E. H. Arr.—Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.*—The impulse of the Centennial is felt even in the books for children, and a woman who believes that there was a dignity in the rural life of long ago which the present style of living does not exhibit seeks to impress the young people with the charms of quiet country life. They are offered to those older boys and girls who, while still retaining a simple taste in reading, have ceased to be contented with verbal pap. *It will be found quite as pleasant entertainment for grown people, and perhaps is destined* to find them its only readers.

—*The Trip to England. By William Winter. Second Edition. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.* 1881.—The charming impressions of a pilgrim of sentiment in England which appeared in a pretty binding in 1878 have been revised and issued again in a still more ornamental form. In addition there is a paper on "The Home of Shakespeare," contributed to *Harper's Monthly* for May, 1879. The new edition is very daintily printed at the University Press of Cambridge, Mass., and embellished with 10 sketches by Mr. Joseph Jefferson, which are reproduced by the heliotype.

—*My Winter on the Nile. By Charles Dudley Warner. New Edition, Revised. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.*—Since the "Nile Notes" of George William Curtis set the fashion there has been an ever-increasing stream of light literature on the trip into Egypt. The volume first appeared in 1876, but as a subscription book only; it has now been revised and reaches the public through the usual ways of the press and the book-sellers; it has an excellent index of names and places.

—*All Round the Year; Verses from Sky Farm. By Elaine Goodale and Dora Read Goodale. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.* 1881.—The two little prodigies of Berkshire County have won their laurels on their own poetical merits. The present is the largest collection of their verses which has so far appeared, containing, in addition to the others, the 30 poems issued in the book called "In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers." Pictures of flowers, the most frequent subjects of these remarkable children, are interspersed through the text.

—*Home, Sweet Home. By John Howard Payne. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: Charles T. Dillingham.*—The words of "the song known and sung everywhere that English is spoken, and in many places where it is not, are issued according to the text of 1831, to serve as a thread on which to string the illustrations of Miss L. B. Humphrey. Her designs are better than ever, and the engraver also shows increased care and skill. The cover is in red and gold.

—*Rhymes and Jingles. By Mary Mapes Dodge. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.*—This volume is almost as well known to children as "Hans Brincker; or, The Silver Skates." Mrs. Dodge grades her books according to the age of readers. If this is for the smallest children, a book for older readers is "Theophilus and Others."

NEW MUSIC.

—Messrs. Ditson & Co., of Boston and New-York, have just published the following music for piano: "My Arthur Waltzes," by Clarence S. Sternberger; a waltz from Offenbach's opera of the "Drum-Major's Daughter;" the "Marquis and Marquise Seynette Pompadour," by C. Morley, and the "American Triumphal March," by W. F. Sudds. In songs, the same house issue "Piper Sec," words by G. Cooper, music by Charles E. Pratt; the "Carrier Dove," a vocal waltz, words and music by G. C. St. Clair; "Guess Who," words by Mrs. Rich, music by W. F. Sudds; "Meeting," (Wiedersehen,) by Robert Franz; "Spring Mignonette," a song, by Mollie Carleton, with "Chanty," a hymn, by J. Faure. The house of William A. Pond & Co. publish "Golden Frizzes," a waltz, by E. Holst.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE PRISON.

On Monday night, as Edward Russell, a respectable resident of North Salem, Westchester County, was about retiring to bed, the front door of his house was broken in by two desperadoes, named Edward Van Tassell and Edward Kirk. He warned them off, and threatened to shoot them, but they paid no attention to his threats. They knocked him down and took the weapon from him, and then beat him severely. They went to his wife's bedroom and dragged her out of bed, and would probably have committed further outrages were it not for the timely arrival of Mr. Russell's brother. The young ruffians were then driven from the house, and the matter was yesterday brought to the notice of the District Attorney of Westchester County, who intends to take steps to punish the rowdies and rid the town of their presence.

TWO NEW OCEAN CABLES.

Circulars have been issued calling for subscriptions to a new issue of stock by the Central Construction Company of the American Union Telegraph Company, for the purpose of laying two new cables between this country and Europe. The amount is placed at $6,000,000, and $3,000,000 are reserved for the original subscribers to the stock of the construction company. The privilege expires Dec. 21. On the completion of the cables subscribers will receive for every paid-up one-thousand-dollar subscription a one-thousand-dollar 6 per cent. mortgage bond and 10 shares of stock. Mr. Gould is authority for the statement that the entire amount has been subscribed. The contracts for laying the cables have not yet been awarded.

THE MUNICIPAL INQUIRY

CLOSE OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION.

DEPARTMENTS IN WHICH NO REDUCTION OF EXPENSES CAN BE MADE—FEES WHICH ARE NOT TURNED INTO THE CITY TREASURY—SALARIES IN 1860 AND 1880.

The Senate Committee on Municipal Expenses held its final session in Mayor Cooper's private office yesterday. Col. J. Harry Ford, Deputy County Clerk, was the first witness. He testified that the County Clerk received his compensation through fees collected in the office, and that a revenue of about $4,000 a year, resulting from certain fees, was paid into the City Treasury. Chairman McCarthy said he saw by the City expense accounts printed in the *City Record* that the County Clerk's office cost the City annually about $40,000. He wished to know how that came about. Col. Ford admitted the fact, but said he had no explanation to give. It was the practical effect of the laws creating and governing the office. The emoluments of the office were not now very large.

Senator McCarthy asked if the County Clerk's office was not one of the richest offices in the gift of the City. Senator Bixby said he did not think it was now. It was very lucrative at one time, when a large amount of fees, said to be illegally charged, were collected. One County Clerk was removed on that account, although he did not think the deposed officer had taken any fees other than those which his predecessors had for a long time exacted, and which had thus become, as it were, customary fees.

Richard J. Morrisson, Commissioner of the Excise Department, testified that there were no sinecures in that department, and that the number of men employed as clerks, inspectors, and messengers was absolutely necessary for the transaction of public business. The number of licenses applied for last year was 8,400. He thought it was necessary for the board to have its officially retained counsel, because legal questions were constantly brought before the board, and they could not apply to the Corporation Counsel for advice. Senator Strahan informed the Chairman that he believed it was the fact that the Corporation Counsel was not the counsel of the Excise Board. Mr. Morrisson said the board paid a revenue from licenses amounting to $475,000 last year, which was $45,000 more than the sum collected in the preceding year. He believed the present license fee was about a proper charge.

At this point a discussion arose in the committee as to the collection of fees which were not turned over to the City, and the collection of theatrical license fees was referred to.

Senator Strahan said he wished to explain as to this matter, because he knew just how the system operated. The licenses for what are termed theatrical exhibitions are issued from the Mayor's office, but the law provides that all fees for such permits shall be paid over for the benefit of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. That association had for its counsel the law firm of Scribner & Robinson. It is claimed that a saloon in which a piano is played is held to be liable to pay a theatrical license fee. When the society's agent discovers a piano being played on in a saloon he at once claims the license fee, and if it is not paid the counsel begins a suit and enjoins the playing of the piano temporarily. The saloon-keeper goes down to the law firm and endeavors to settle the affair, which is usually done by his paying the fee and the legal costs, or sometimes he "commutes," as it is called, and pays so much—say one-quarter of the annual fee for the privilege of running his piano for three months—and the costs. If such an arrangement is effected he pays the fee and the costs assessed on the proceedings to the law firm direct, so that, in point of fact, there is no official City report or record of the payment, the counsel paying over to the society the fees and retaining the costs. He thought it was a most anomalous state of affairs that the City authorities grant a license, yet do not receive a dollar of the fees.

Charles F. Chandler, President of the Health Department, was the next witness. He said his salary was $6,500 a year, and the salary of his colleagues $5,000; *he did not know why there should* be any such distinction, unless it was that the President had generally to take all the abuse showered on the department. Neither was he willing to say that it should be reduced to $5,000 for each member of the board, because the service was one that needed men of experience and special training to discharge it efficiently. The board exercised legislative powers by passing health ordinances which had all the force of law, and its counsel practiced in all the State courts in enforcing the collection of the penalties and compliance with the ordinances. He thought it would be quite feasible to keep and collect ashes and garbage separate in this City, and the department had adopted an ordinance requiring them to be separated by citizens. The trouble was that the Street-cleaning Bureau sent its carts around to gather the refuse, and dumped all the vessels into one cart, so that the citizens said there was no use in their separating the stuff if the cartmen were allowed to mingle it. The mingled refuse was totally unfit, under any circumstances, for filling in ground on which dwellings were to be erected, but it might be used for filling in the water-front, where streets or roads were to be built on the ground. The plan of carrying the City refuse to sea and dumping it there was absurd and extravagant in the extreme, because almost all of the refuse might be utilized if a proper system were adopted. He thought it was quite feasible to secure a practical separation of the ashes and garbage if the Police authorities co-operated in the effort. The tenement-house districts might be a little difficult to control, but even if the separation was not absolute it would be nearly so, and no harm would result from the little garbage that would remain in the mass. He was satisfied of the fact that the clerical salaries of the department should not be reduced, because neither the salaries nor the force were excessive now. The duties of the department were very important, onerous, and multifarious, and the keeping of the records was an extensive business in itself. The medical or sanitary inspectors of the board were receiving $1,080 a year. He thought such men ought to be fairly paid. In his own case he was never sure but that the Legislature might want to reorganize the City Government and turn him out in the Winter. For that reason he had retained his Professorship in Columbia College, which was a life appointment, because he had to look to the future of his family and himself in his old age.

Senator Bixby said that certain reformers in this City had told the committee that there was no need of meat inspectors. Prof. Chandler said that only last week a man died with 50,000,000 trichina worms in him, originating from diseased meat. The Senator asked if the man was a reformer, and the witness replied that he was sorry to say he was not. The inspection of every animal slaughtered in the City would not be a matter of great expense, and might result in a great diminution of disease in the community. The inspection of milk alone had reduced the death-rate among infants by several thousand annually. The fines for adulteration of milk last year amounted to $5,000, and the board saved $10,000 a year to the citizens in milk alone by securing for them a good quality of milk. The board now raised its own vaccine virus, and by that means was enabled to make about 400,000 free vaccinations yearly with pure virus, and it was entirely due to this service that the City's exemption from small-pox for years past had been so striking.

Stephen J. Cooke, a surgeon of the Police Department, testified that he attended on an average 15 to 16 sick policemen daily during several months past, besides making physical inspections of candidates for appointment and Police calls for attendance in cases of suicide, murder, and accident. This was the work of his own district merely. He had some private medical practice, but it was very small, because it was difficult for him to pay close attention to it. He always regarded his official duties as of the first importance.

John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, made a vigorous defense of the New-York Judiciary as an exceptionally able, but terribly overworked, body of men. He suggested the consolidation of all the judicial powers of the present Supreme Court with the Superior and Common Pleas Courts and the Court of General Sessions; that the number of Judges, now 20, should be doubled and made 40; that the 20 new Judges should be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate; that the Referee system should thus be wiped out, and that the whole Judiciary should be appointed, not elected. He would provide then for a special charge of $10 for each original trial, and $5 each on appeals, to defray the expenses, and it would lessen the cost of the judiciary system. He would also create three additional Surrogates in this County, because the present single Surrogate was actually overworked to a shameful degree.

Thomas Costigan, Supervisor of the *City Record*, was next examined. The Chairman said it was reported that there was a considerable sum in perquisites collected in the publication of the paper which did not reach the City Treasury. The witness said he did not know of it in any way whatever. The paper was printed on a contract with a printer made, before witness became Supervisor, by the Board of *City Record*. Witness did not think that contract was a very profitable one, because the printer been obliged to purchase a complete outfit of type and furniture for the work, which would be of little or no service in any other work. There were printed about 1,000 copies a day of the *City Record*. The cost of the office and its service to the City and the other departments was as follows: In 1875, $144,779; 1876, $134,869; 1877, $129,961; 1878, $126,048; 1879, $126,049; 1880, (up to Dec. 11,) about $107,000. In this disbursement the *City Record* Bureau furnished the stationery to all the City departments except the Excise Department and Department of Education.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Mr. William H. Webb, and other gentlemen from the Council of Reform, asked leave of the committee to submit a table of figures and a statement explanatory of the figures and statements heretofore submitted by them, and as to the accuracy of which there had been so much comment. Prof. Dwight said the Council had lately revised its tables, with the aid of a skilled accountant, and had discovered a few errors in the comparative statement contrasting the expenditures for City government in 1860, with the then population against the expenditures in 1880, with the present population. *But the errors discovered were in favor of the position taken by the* Council, and their deductions from the enormously increased per capita cost of Government were substantially correct. Whether the committee took the figures of ex-Controller Green's reports or those contained in Valentine's "Manual of the Corporation," the fact remained that, while the population had increased 50 per cent. since 1860, the expenses for City salaries had increased about 440 per cent.

Senator Bixby said he saw by this new table that the Council put the salaries of the Dock Department down at $149,000, while Commissioner Dimock had declared officially and under oath before this committee that the annual salaries of the department were only $80,000.

Prof. Dwight said he knew nothing about the details of the Council's statement, but that the aggregate result and their deductions from it were correct. The sum requested in the appropriation for salaries in the Dock Department was $149,000, but perhaps they did not spend it all. The Council was not a body of theorists, as had been said of them, but were practical men and tax-payers, actuated by high public motives.

Mr. Webb said that their experience was that the officers of the City departments had a faculty of putting salaries into supplies.

PUBLIC EXPENSES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEARS 1860 AND 1880.

Estimates and Apportionments.

Title of Bureau or Department in 1880.	1860. Schedule 1. Salaries Paid in 1860. From D. T. Valentine's Manual.	1860. Schedule 2. Salaries from Controller Green's Report to Legislature, Feb. 1, 1870.	1880. Schedule 3. Salaries Asked for in 1880.	1880. Schedule 4. Salaries Allowed for 1880.	1880. Schedule 5. Total Appropriation for 1880.	1881. Schedule 6. Salaries Asked for 1881.	1881. Schedule 7. Total Appropriation Asked for 1881.
Legislative Department	$93,450	$73,094	$108,350	$105,450	$105,450	$59,650	$59,650
Mayoralty	15,200	15,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	40,000	40,000
Finance Department	115,478	112,144	252,500	251,000	251,000	239,000	240,500
Law Department	28,750	24,350	162,120	162,120	162,120	118,000	118,000
Police and Street-cleaning and Building Departments	1,309,400	1,326,440	3,356,506	3,396,488	4,107,740	3,523,085	4,604,432
Department of Public Works	112,125	105,635	222,550	222,550	2,049,000	360,450	2,409,450
Department of Charities and Correction	144,369	149,130	333,520	315,000	1,348,383	295,416	1,612,416
Fire Department	42,900	42,217	1,063,860	1,057,070	1,397,670	1,117,705	1,365,359
Health Department	30,550	92,610	208,510	195,540	251,540	184,773	253,973
Park Department	16,550	......	490,000	380,000	866,560	653,360	977,150
Board of Education	668,600	668,600	2,861,500	2,861,500	3,500,000	2,918,795	3,630,095
Department of Taxes	58,300	67,265	108,800	106,900	107,500	97,860	100,300
Judiciary	290,250	292,501	1,249,475	1,208,086	1,192,686	1,262,432	1,271,441
Sheriff	......	13,712	40,000	40,000	40,000	51,000	66,500
County Clerk	20,750	14,161	......	......	......	......	......
Coroner	......	22,120	46,000	46,000	48,000	48,500	48,500
Dock Department	......	......	149,000	149,000	......	......	......
Building Department	......	......	120,000	65,000	65,000	......	......
City Record and Stationery	......	......	22,000	22,000	152,200	22,000	152,200
Commissioner of Accounts	......	......	11,000	10,000	10,000	9,600	9,600
New-York College	......	......	138,000	138,000	140,000	138,000	140,000
Board of Excise	......	......	65,000	72,750	......	......	......
Armorers and Armories	......	......	15,330	15,330	62,700	15,330	73,690
Bureau of Elections	......	......	165,000	150,000	177,100	113,870	154,850
Special Claims	......	......	22,383	22,383	22,383	......	......
Private Charities and Reformatories	......	......	400,000	400,000	996,741	870,846	1,112,536
Transfer of Balances	......	......	61,287	61,287	75,200	......	......
Miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	188,912	8,700	66,700
	$2,926,751						
Less salaries of Brooklyn Police	281,017						
	$2,645,734						
State tax	......	......	......	......	2,871,322	......	4,267,722
Interest on City debt	......	......	......	......	8,459,219	......	8,285,965
Redemption of City debt	......	......	......	......	191,695	......	443,996
Rents for leases in force	......	......	......	......	55,388	......	60,355
Judgments	......	......	......	......	500,000	......	350,000
Receipts from "General Fund," less $1,500,000 estimate	......	......	......	......	405,583	......	not known
Receipts from Excise	......	......	......	......	330,000	......	not known
Loan on bond for Public Works	......	......	......	......	1,946,718	......	not known
Total	$2,645,734	$3,014,578	$11,709,143	$11,391,954	$32,482,880	$11,660,618	$32,097,272

MEMORANDA.

1. In 1860 there was the Metropolitan Police, including the District of Brooklyn; for the latter, $281,017 were expended, which amount is included in Schedules I. and II., and, therefore, ought to be deducted.

2. In Schedule VI. the Dock Department has not been included, neither the whole amount spent by the Board of Excise for charitable institutions. To the total appropriation of 1880, amounting to $30,642,981, must be added for Excise moneys, transfer of balances, and loans on bonds the sum of $1,946,718, making a grand total amount of $32,482,880 as expenses for 1880.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN CITY EXPENSES OF 1880 OVER 1860.

	1860.	1880.
Population	814,254	1,200,000
Cost of City Government	$9,758,507 00	$32,460,497
Taxable property	576,631,706 00	1,096,387,775
Per capita tax	11 97	27 00
Increase of population of the City since 1860	....	50 per cent.
Increase of the cost of Government	....	232 per cent.
Increase in amount of salaries paid	....	438 per cent.
The per capita cost of City Government, deducting difference on City debt	11 97	$20 78
Per capita cost of public school instruction	21 86	25 00
Per capita cost of Charities and Correction	91 19	129 00
Number of policemen receiving salaries	1,669	2,627
Average amount of salary per man	$812 41	$1,278 00
Number of Judges	36	45
Amount of salary of Judges	$128,766	$498,500
Cost of administration of justice per Judge	3,947	24,997
Increase of business as indicated by number of Judges	....	25 per cent.
Increase of salaries of Judges	....	285 per cent.
Increase of salaries of clerks and attendants, (about)	....	250 per cent.
Per capita cost of the general Government, including the interest on the war debt	....	$5 34
Population of United States, estimated at	....	50,000,000
Whole expense of United States Government in 1879	....	$266,947,883
Taxable property of the City in 1880	....	1,210,849,885

Chairman McCarthy here said that he believed that the committee had no further testimony to take, and he thought it would be as well for them to take an adjournment, subject to the call of the Chair, to meet in Albany and prepare their report. Before adjourning, however, he wished to state that the questions which he asked the Mayor on Thursday last had, he saw, been severely criticised in some of the newspapers, a fact which he did not object to because he liked notoriety. But it did not seem to him now even that the questions were very pertinent ones—for instance, every officer that was nominated and confirmed on Friday by the Common Council had been put into office for terms running from four to six years, thus placing it beyond the power of the Legislature to reduce their salaries during those terms.

Senator Bixby said he thought all, or nearly all, of them would go into office with reduced salaries.

Senator Strahan said that was the fact. Under the Ten Per Cent. bill passed last Winter the Controller's salary remained at $10,000, but that the Mayor-elect would receive $10,000 instead of $12,000; the new Commissioner of Public Works $8,000 instead of $10,000, the new President of the Tax Department $5,000 instead of $6,500, the Corporation Counsel $12,000 instead of $15,000, and so as to the other heads of departments. This new grade of salaries would take effect from the date of their incumbency in every case.

Mayor Cooper was here called to the stand again in regard to the theatrical license fees, but no new facts were gleaned from his examination. When asked what recommendations he would make as to future legislation, he said he would take pleasure in forwarding some in writing to the committee, but was hardly prepared to suggest any off hand. He would, however, call their attention now to the necessity of passing some law defining the terms of office of heads of departments under the City charter, for as matters now stood he could not tell when the terms of office of the recent appointees would expire, and there was almost a certainty of confusion and litigation arising from it a few years hence. The whole question was now involved in some ambiguity. As to some of the outgoing officers, it had been claimed that their terms expired a year or more since, and no one seemed to know whether it was so or not.

Senator Bixby asked the Mayor if he thought the term of the Commissioner of Jurors would ever expire. The Mayor laughed, and said it was claimed by some persons that it had already expired, and he did not know but that it would be well for him to send in a nomination for a successor, so that the claimant and the present Commissioner could settle the question in the courts.

The committee, after hearing the Mayor, adjourned without day.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

TWO BOYS SOWING WILD OATS.

GETTING A LARGE CHECK CASHED AND RUNNING AWAY WITH THE MONEY.

Isaac Cathgart, a well-dressed and good-looking lad, 18 years old, living at No. 37½ Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, and Albert Meyer, aged 17 years, of No. 247 Erie-street, Jersey City, were prisoners before Justice Murray, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, accused of embezzlement. Meyer appeared to be a very shrewd and knowing lad for his years, and was dressed in costly garments, but in rather poor taste. A paste diamond ornamented his scarf. Cathgart's manners were prepossessing, and his bearing was rather child-like and innocent. The story of the arrest is interesting. Cathgart, previous to his foolish adventures, was a clerk in the employ of Van Dyck & Williams, brokers, at No. 66 Exchange-place. On Nov. 15 he was intrusted with cashing a check for $3,800 on the Third National Bank, his employers having no reason to doubt his honesty. Hours passed without the boy returning, so that the suspicions of the firm became aroused. On investigation it was learned that he had been paid the amount of the check and had not returned to his home. The Police were at once given notice, and it was found that Cathgart had fled with Meyer. Subsequent confessions of the two lads show that Cathgart met Meyer soon after receiving the money, and confided to him the fact that he had it in his possession. They could not withstand the temptation to carry out their juvenile ambition of having a grand time, and, mapping out an extensive pleasure excursion, boarded a train at Jersey City and started for Washington. Previously the money had been divided, so that they might travel on an equality. Arriving at Washington, they made a tour of the various public buildings, and visited many places of amusement. They also frequented improper resorts, spending the stolen money with prodigal liberality. Tiring of Washington at length, they went to St. Louis, where they repeated their pleasure-seeking, spending money so freely as to leave the proprietors of the hotels at which they stopped, under the impression that they were the sons of merchant princes in the Metropolis. They dissipated a great deal, and finally went to Peoria, where they created a veritable sensation by their wild doings. Finally they fell into the hands of the Police at Peoria, and were brought before a magistrate, who ordered their return to New-York.

Meantime Mr. William B. Williams, one of Cathgart's employers, having obtained a clew to his whereabouts, started in pursuit of him, and traced him from place to place until the arrest in Peoria. On Monday evening the two lads arrived in Jersey City, where they were met by Police Captain Saunders and Detective Mulvey, of this City, and taken into custody. They had still in their possession $1,100, which they would probably have squandered but for their sudden arrest. They were brought into court yesterday morning. Mr. Williams was present, but showed no inclination to press a charge against either boy, giving as his reason the fact that their parents were well off and were desirous of keeping the adventures of their sons quiet. Young Cathgart appeared to be thoroughly ashamed of the part he had played, and for deceiving employers from whom he had experienced nothing but kindness. Meyer was more self-possessed, and gave a vivid description of the scenes through which he and Cathgart had passed. He endeavored to exculpate himself from all blame in the matter, and said he had striven from the outset to dissuade Cathgart from the course he had pursued. The magistrate apparently did not put much faith in his version of the affair, and severely reprimanded him for his conduct. As both prisoners were under age, the charge of embezzlement could not be sustained, and they were discharged. Mr. Williams seemed to feel much sympathy for Cathgart, but he declared he would not take him back into his employment.

THE STEAM-HEATING JOB.

PASSED BY THE ALDERMEN OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

A number of vetoes from Mayor Cooper were received by the Aldermen at their meeting yesterday and placed on file, and then the board passed a resolution that East and West Washington place should hereafter be designated as West Washington-place, and be renumbered from Broadway westward. *After a long discussion an ordinance* was passed requiring theatre ticket speculators to procure licenses and wear badges. The license fee was fixed at $50, and $25 for renewals. Alderman Foster called up the Mayor's veto of the New-York Steam Company heating scheme. This job was introduced by Alderman Goodwin several weeks ago. It gives the Steam Company the right to tear up every street, alleyway, or thoroughfare in the City and lay pipes and mains wherever they please, for a nominal consideration. Alderman Marshall moved that the matter be indefinitely postponed, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was lost by a vote of 16 to 6, and then Alderman Foster moved that the resolution giving away the valuable franchise be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor. Alderman Perley said that before that motion was put he would like to call the board's attention to the fact that nobody knew who the "New-York Steam Company" was. He had been to the County Clerk's office, and had learned that the certificate of incorporation of this concern had been filed there July 28. The instrument contained names of three men as Trustees—James A. Briggs, N. Edson, and Charles W. Hunt. Edson's name was not in the Directory. Briggs's residence was given as No. 88 Madison-avenue, and Mr. Hunt's home was given as "Staten Island." Alderman Marshall said the resolution was simply giving away a very valuable franchise. He thought the board ought not to do a thing of that kind, but should do all in its power to lessen the burden of taxation which rested so heavily on the poor. Alderman McClave made a long speech in support of his opening sentence, that "this was a progressive City," and argued that the question of supplying the City with steam heat was in the line of progress. He was in favor of the advancement of science and art and of the resolution. While the franchise would undoubtedly be a valuable one in the future, it was not such a franchise now. The board should place no impediment in the way of progressive ideas. This was a world of progress and he would vote according to his convictions, without regard to the adverse comments of others. The job was put through by the following vote:

Affirmative—Finck, Foster, Goodwin, Haffen, Hall, Haughton, Helbig, Keenan, Kenney, Kirk, McClave, Murphy, Sauer, Sheils, Slevin, Strack—16.

Negative—Coggey, Jacobus, Marshall, Morris, Perley, Wade—6.

The board then adjourned, to meet on Tuesday next.

BOWIE DASH & CO.

A MOTION TO DISSOLVE THE ATTACHMENTS—A NEW ATTACHMENT GRANTED.

A motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday afternoon, to dissolve attachments obtained by the German Bank, of London, and the English Bank, of Rio Janeiro, against the property of Bowie Dash & Co., the coffee-dealers who recently suspended. It was based on the ground that attachments issued on the allegation that persons were disposing of their property with intent to defraud creditors would not lie in a case where all the property of a suspended firm was held for its creditors. The argument in support of the attachments was that merchandise having been consigned by the plaintiffs to Bowie Dash & Co. to be sold and its proceeds accounted for to the consignors, it was wrongful for Bowie Dash & Co. to put either the consigned merchandise or its cash proceeds into the general fund for the benefit of the firm's creditors. Mr. G. J. Whitehead made the motion and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham opposed it. Judge Daniels reserved his decision.

Another injunction has been obtained by Kidder, Peabody & Co., Baring Brothers & Co., and other creditors from Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, against the firm of Bowie Dash & Co., restraining them from making, directly or indirectly, any transfer, payment, delivery, or other disposition of any property in their possession or under their control, except so far as it may be necessary for their support and maintenance, until the further order of the court. Bonds were given by the plaintiffs to the amount of $10,000.

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS' AFFAIRS.

While George W. McLean and David O. Wotherspoon were President and Treasurer, respectively, of the Open Board of Stock Brokers they were made Trustees of 30 one-thousand-dollar United States bonds. In the same period a building association was formed, and in June last Messrs. McLean and Wotherspoon were removed from their offices. Mr. Cortland L. Parker was chosen President, and in October last he was re-elected. He recently learned that a suit had been brought by the building company against McLean and Wotherspoon to compel them to assign to it 15 of the 30 one-thousand-dollar bonds still in their possession, and that they claimed to be entitled still to hold the bonds because their trust had not expired. President Parker at once applied to the Supreme Court for leave to take part in the suit as a defendant, alleging collusion between the plaintiff and the defendants for the purpose of having the bonds transferred under forms of law from the latter to the former. Judge Donohue made an order, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, making Mr. Parker a party defendant.

MINING STOCK GAMBLERS SETTLING.

It was announced yesterday that the speculators in Boston Consolidated Mining stock who, in Street parlance, "lay down" upon their brokers, were H. W. Nason & Co., of No. 30 Broad-street. The firm, during the day, effected a settlement with their creditors on the basis of 25 per cent. in cash, payable within five days, and 75 per cent. in notes at 60 and 90 days. The holders of the sold stock are to take the notes and their certificates to the Union Trust Company and leave both there in trust while the notes run. On complying with this condition they will receive the cash installment. There will thus be locked up for 90 days over 15,000 shares of the stock, and the pool is said to hold a large additional amount. The American Mining Exchange broker, John Gray, who was forced to temporarily suspend through Nason & Co.'s action, resumed yesterday and was readmitted to the privileges of the floor. The New-York Mining Stock Exchange, some of whose members were involved, passed a resolution prohibiting dealings in future in Boston Consolidated or any other unlisted security. The plea is made on behalf of Nason & Co. that a certain person who loaned them $30,000 on some of the stock threw it upon the market without authority, and thus placed them in a position from which they were temporarily unable to extricate themselves.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. W. Flour, pks	450	Rosin, bbls	2,898
Beans, bbls	1,929	Tar, bbls	245
Cotton, bales	13,588	Pitch, bbls	10
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	152	Oil-cake, pks	1,223
Dried Fruit, pks	110	Oil, Lard, bbls	160
Eggs, pks	292	Oil, Lubr., bbls	100
Flour, bbls	24,871	Pea-nuts, bags	50
Corn-meal, bbls	185	Pecans, pks	557
Wheat, bushels	73,568	Pork, pks	1,486
Corn, bushels	58,000	Beef, pks	186
Oats, bushels	24,450	Cut-meats, pks	7,642
Rye, bushels	6,196	Lard, tcs	5,288
Malt, bushels	11,850	Lard, kegs	990
Barley, bushels	9,350	Butter, pks	8,540
Peas, bushels	2,344	Cheese, pks	3,286
Oat-meal, bbls	125	Dressed Hogs, No.	129
Flax-seed, bags	968	Rice, tcs	540
Grease, pks	292	Rice-chaff, bags	35
Grass-seed, bags	1,010	Sugar, hhds	8
Hides, No.	129	Starch, pks	1,800
Hides, bales	65	Tallow, pks	505
Hops, bales	789	Tobacco, hhds	77
Leather, sides	1,055	Tobacco, pks	26
Moss, bales	25	Whisky, bbls	742
Molasses, bbls	1,500	Wool, bales	424
Spirits Turp., bbls	1,319		

COFFEE—A limited demand has been reported for Rio. Values have been quoted more or less irregular. ...Sales noted of 5,066 bags Rio by the Setay and 1,010 bags by the Sirius on private terms....Fair invoices closed at 11½c....Receipts of Rio and Santos for the week, 12,808 bags; sales to this morning, 19,508 bags; stock in first hands here this morning, 138,136 bags, (30,227 bags Santos,) and at all the distributing ports, 245,588 bags....Stock in second hands here, 115,812 bags, and at Baltimore, 12,524 bags, and at New-Orleans, 2,000 bags; afloat and loading for the United States to Nov. 15, 18,471 bags; purchased for the United States to Dec. 11, 133,000 bags, (of which 4,000 bags Santos,) making the total visible supply 608,070 bags; delivered from warehouse during the week at New-York, 31,350 bags, and at Baltimore, 18,298 bags....Other kinds inactive at former figures; 1,100 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms.

COTTON—In the option line, business has been on a more liberal scale, stimulated by the light arrivals here and more favorable reports from Liverpool, Manchester, and the Southern markets, and prices have been advanced, for the day, 24@29 points, closing firm. Early deliveries were held more firmly, but very quiet; the official figures remaining as before given....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 685 bales, including 685 bales to spinners....Low Middling quoted at 11 7-16c.@11 11-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 11 11-16c.@11 15-16c.; Middling at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Fair at 13¼c.@13¾c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 156,800 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day have been 30,650 bales, and thus far this week, 115,165 bales, against 130,282 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1880, 2,861,031 bales, (against 2,645,281 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 46,740 bales; to the Continent, 16,316 bales; to France, 865 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 910,588 bales; stock in New-York, 152,540 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
December	1,700	11.90@11.96
January	28,400	11.88@12.17
February	56,400	12.04@12.35
March	69,800	12.22@12.50
April	30,000	12.37@12.64
May	8,100	12.50@12.70
June	1,700	12.59@12.78
July	900	12.82@12.90
August	1,200	12.77@13.00
September	700	12.42@12.50
October	400	11.83@11.88

Transferable orders issued at 12.05.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
December	11.77@11.80	12.02@12.04
January	11.88@11.89	12.17@....
February	12.04@12.05	12.34@....
March	12.22@12.23	12.50@....
April	12.37@12.38	12.63@12.64
May	12.49@12.50	12.76@12.77
June	12.59@12.61	12.86@12.88
July	12.67@12.69	12.95@12.97

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

December	11.81	May	12.52
January	11.91	June	12.66
February	12.09	July	12.73
March	12.26	August	12.82
April	12.41	September	12.39

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted steady, with a moderate inquiry for the principal kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western FLOUR has been in more request for home use and export at irregular prices, Winter Wheat product ruling weaker, in instances further receding 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., while Spring Wheat product varied little, as not plenty, and offered with reserve....No. 2 met with a free sale, mostly to arrive....Sales have been reported since our last of 25,350 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were equal to 3,300 bbls. Low Extras, in lots, for shipment, within the range of $4 50@$4 85 for very poor to choice, mainly at $4 60@$4 75, (part to arrive;) 1,900 bbls. City Mill Extras, in lots, including West India grades at $5 60@$5 75 for good to very choice, and Hayti and South American brands at $5 75@$6 25 for good to fancy; Winter Wheat [illegible]

[illegible]

WHEAT—A decided pressure to place supplies, chiefly in the speculative interest, led to a severe break in Winter Wheat to-day, values, on a very fluctuating market, declining [illegible] a bushel [illegible]

[illegible]

CORN—Has been more active, opening in the option line somewhat firmer, but closing generally a shade weaker. [illegible]

[illegible]

OATS—Again declined about ¼c.@½c. a bushel, on a free and urgent offering, and moderately active demand, closing weak....[illegible]

RYE—Firm and wanted; about 8,500 bushels ungraded and Nos. 2 and 1 at 98c.@99½c.; 8,000 bushels prime State sold at 99½c.

BARLEY—Higher, as offered sparingly, and in good request. [illegible]

BARLEY-MALT—As last quoted; a further sale noted of 10,000 bushels very choice bright Canada at [illegible]

FEED—Has been in liberal supply and again quoted weak on a very moderate demand, [illegible]

GUNNY BAGGING—Domestic Bagging has been moderately sought after at 9⅝c.@11c., as to weight and quality.

HEMP—A dull market noted since our last; Manila quoted at [illegible]

MOLASSES—New-Orleans in moderate request within the previous range....Other kinds dull; quoted as before.

NAILS—Have been in less demand on the basis of $2 75@$3 00 for common Fence and Sheathing, and [illegible] for Clinch ℔ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin very quiet; quoted at from [illegible]....Tar in light demand; quoted at [illegible]....City Pitch at $1 90@$2....Spirits Turpentine quiet and unchanged; for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 45c.@45½c.

OILS—Have been moderately inquired for, and prices of the leading kinds have been quoted about steady.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been less sought after and quoted rather less firm, with early deliveries here at the close at 10c. asked, for export, and 11¼c. for home trade lots....Refined, in cases, quoted at 12¼c.@13⅛c. for Standard to very fancy brands....Crude quoted at 5¾c.@7c., in shipping order here....Naphtha held at 10¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 9¾c....At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 9¾c. ....At the Petroleum Exchange a moderate movement has been reported in United Certificates of Crude on a moderate scale, opening at 90⅝c., ranging from 90⅝c.@91¾c., and closing at 91¼c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have shown a fair degree of animation, chiefly in the line of Western Steam Lard, which, however, has been quoted lower. ....A restricted business has been noted in Western MESS PORK for early delivery; quoted at $12 75 for old....And in the option line Western Mess without movement; December options quoted at $13 25 asked, and February at $14 asked.... A good demand prevailing for DRESSED HOGS, with City quoted at 5¾c.@6c., and Pigs, 6½c.... CUT-MEATS continue quiet at unchanged rates....BACON has been lightly dealt in, with Long Clear quoted at 7¼c., and Short Clear at 7½c.; sale of 50 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 7½c....A fair inquiry has been noted for Western Steam LARD, for early delivery, but at reduced prices, closing at $8 75@$8 77½; sales of 850 tcs., here and to arrive, at $8 75@$8 77½ for spot lots, and $8 70 to arrive, the latter Western receipts....And in the option line, business in Western Steam Lard has been quite active, opening at a decline of 10c., but rallying [illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—The inquiry has been fair for desirable lots at firm prices, with Carolina and Louisiana, fair to good, quoted at 5¼c.@6¼c.; strictly good to prime, 6½c.@6¾c.; choice, 6⅞c.@7c.; Rangoon, in bond, 3c.@3¼c....Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., Charleston, S. C., telegraph crop movement to date: Receipts, 10,195 cks.; sales, 9,055 cks.; stock cleared, 1,140 cks.; market firm.

SUGARS—Raw inactive, firm, with fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 7 9-16c.@7⅝c.; sales included 250 hhds. Guadaloupe at 8 9-16c.; 180 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6½c.@6⅝c....Refined dull to-day, with Cut-loaf quoted at 10c.; Crushed, 9¾c.@10c.; Powdered, 10c.; Granulated, 9¾c.; Mold A, 9¾c.; Confectioners' A, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Standard A, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Off A, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; [illegible]

TEAS—Very quiet; quoted irregular; 350 half-chests Green and 150 half-chests Japan sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Attracted rather less attention, but varied little as to prices. Sales reported of 580 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 5c.@15c.; 400 cases 1879 Pennsylvania, 15c.@30c.; 100 cases 1879 New-England, 11c.@30c.; 350 bales Havana, 85c.@$1 15.

FREIGHTS—Business has been to a moderate aggregate to-day, room for Grain attracting more attention, with rates on berth, by steam, for Liverpool, showing a slight improvement, while quotations in most other lines have been without notable alteration, tonnage for chartering purposes having been offered with rather more freedom at previous modified figures, but not in urgent request in any interest....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,950 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@9-32d., nearly all by outport steamers and as low as 7-32d.; local shipments at 14d.; 1,700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@3s., (mostly through freight and forward shipment,) and by outport steamers as low as 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; quoted in the local market as the close at 3s.; 4,350 sacks Flour and Meal, mostly of through freight and forward shipment, within the range of 18s. 9d.@22s. 6d., mostly by outport steamers and as low as 18s. 9d. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Cotton firmer; good demand; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 7,704 bales; gross, 8,579 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,066 bales; coastwise, 3,687 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 296,129 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 2,585 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,930 bales; to the Channel, 970 bales; coastwise, 1,678 bales; sales, 2,588 bales; stock, 94,858 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; net receipts, 4,908 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,363 bales; coastwise, 1,571 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 118,471 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 4,261 bales; exports, to France, 2,750 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 138,488 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 14.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅝c.@11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅛c.; receipts, 989 bales; sales, 810 bales.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—The Legion of Honor.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Mefistofele.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Othello.
BROADWAY AND 32D-ST.—The Columbus Clock.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—M'liss. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Evadne.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—Hiawatha. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—Minstrelsy. Matinée.
MADISON-AV. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Fair.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Hebrew Fair.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—Ball.
STANDARD THEATRE—Matrimony.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The Banker's Daughter.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Gov'nor.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, and clearing weather.

Mr. SAULSBURY refuses to be reconciled to the presence of Mr. KELLOGG in the United States Senate. It is true that the contestant of his seat is dead, but as a successor to the claims of SPOFFORD has been called into being no Democrat who recognizes the necessities of his party can fail to embrace the opportunity to get another vote in the Senate. It will certainly not be the fault of the irreconcilables, North and South, if a few weeks of the present session are not wasted in another fruitless discussion of a question already finally adjudicated.

Mr. MORTON, of New-York, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The names of the incorporators are those of substantial men, that of Gen. GRANT being at the head of the list. Whatever may be the future proceedings of this corporation, it will be admitted that it makes a creditable showing at its beginning. Nothing is asked of Congress, of course, but that act of incorporation to which the promoters of the enterprise are fairly entitled. When this is granted, and there need be no delay, the company will have secured a right of way across the Isthmus of Nicaragua and a legal existence under the laws of the United States. When the money is subscribed, (and 10 per cent. of the subscriptions must be paid down,) and the work is actually begun, we may expect a sharp rivalry between the supporters of two great schemes for building a trans-isthmian canal.

Mr. THOMAS G. ALVORD proposes to Gov. CORNELL that he call an extra session of the Legislature, to be held some time after the close of the regular session, for the sole purpose of considering the subject of assessment and taxation, with a view to a complete revision of the laws. Mr. ALVORD, who treated the question last Winter with an indifference that was almost contemptuous, has come to realize that the demand for a thorough and radical reform is imperative, and he considers it necessary that all the wisdom and attention of the legislators should be concentrated for a time upon the subject in order to reach the desired result. He would have the Governor announce in his annual Message his intention of calling an extra session for this purpose, in order that an able joint committee may be set to work on the subject and have the benefit of suggestions from the public, while the Legislative body itself may let it alone until the time comes for devoting its entire energies to the work of reform. That a thorough revision of the tax laws is needed admits of no question; that the Legislature is not likely to accomplish this during a regular session we have good reason to believe; and if it can be secured by holding an extra session for the sole purpose, by all means let us have it.

Ex-Judge HOWLAND has been nominated and confirmed as President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, Mr. LAWSON having declined to serve. Judge HOWLAND has had experience in public business, is able, conscientious, and energetic, and may be trusted to do his entire duty both as Tax Commissioner and as member of the Board of Apportionment. He and Mr. CAMPBELL will constitute half of the board, and whatever may be the tendencies of the new Mayor and of the next President of the Board of Aldermen, the public are secure of at least two representatives in the body which controls the expenditure of their money. How thorough that control is the tax-payers do not seem to be fully aware. At least, they have, so far, given no evidence of the fact by taking advantage of the invitation of the board to present their views in regard to the Municipal budget of 1881. There are very few tax-payers indeed who do not believe that their contributions to the City Government are much larger than they need be, but none of them appears to be able to spare the time and trouble to analyze the estimates of the departments and to enter his objection before the only local authority competent to reduce them.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Council of Political Reform—and THE TIMES has never failed to point them out—that organization deserves all possible credit for the pertinacity with which it has followed up the subject of Municipal extravagance. The table submitted by the Council to the Senate committee yesterday bears all the evidence of careful preparation, and the figures it contains are sufficiently eloquent to show the necessity of some very radical changes in existing Municipal methods. The suggestions gleaned by the Senate committee as to the possibilities of retrenchment are somewhat meagre. None of the existing office-holders will admit that there is any considerable opening, in their own departments at least, for further reductions, and apart from the public discussion which has been evoked by their sessions, the labors of the committee are not likely to have particularly valuable results. They have, however, emphasized the familiar fact that if we could have every department in the City placed under the charge of a thoroughly able and honest man who should be free to attend to his work without political dictation or other outside influence of a sinister nature, we should have a fair chance of seeing the local Government conducted on economical principles.

It ought to be unnecessary to repeat that under the administration of Controller KELLY the expenses of the City Government have increased, not diminished. But lest the ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation of journals like the *Tribune* should be accepted by some unthinking persons, let the following brief statement of the facts suffice once and for all: The first budget in which Controller KELLY had a hand was that of 1877. He found it provisionally complete, and he interposed to "reduce" it by cutting off half the appropriation for repaving down-town streets, and by squandering most of that "saving" on Tammany favorites like "ED" GALE, "BILLY" BOYD, and other parasites who feed on the body politic. Apart from the State tax, the appropriations for local purposes in 1876 were $27,781,206; the same appropriations for this year have been $26,096,669. Here is an apparent saving in round numbers of $1,600,000. But from causes entirely beyond the control of Mr. KELLY, the interest charge on the City debt is less by $1,000,000 than in 1876, while, owing to the action of the Legislature, the City pays this year for the redemption of the debt $191,695, against $2,064,818 in 1876. The saving on these two items is $2,900,000, of which $1,300,000 has been added, with or without adequate necessity, to the amounts voted for the support of the various departments. The case against Mr. KELLY does not rest on these figures, but they show, at least, the absurdity of the claim that he has been instrumental in reducing the burdens of New-York tax-payers.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

Mr. BICKNELL, the Indiana champion of the right of the House of Representatives to elect the President, came to a realizing sense yesterday that the Republicans would not yield an inch to his astonishing doctrine. He accordingly let his resolutions in regard to the Electoral count drop, with the threat that he would try to renew them when he had an opportunity with any hope of getting them considered. As this hope is a very distant one, Mr. WOOD felt safe in calling up the Refunding bill, on which, by a decided majority, the House went into Committee of the Whole. It is to be noted that the negative vote on this motion was almost exclusively Democratic, with the exception of a corporal's guard of Greenbackers. There were enough Democrats, however, with the nearly solid Republican vote, to take up the bill, and there is very little doubt that, if it be not interfered with to too great an extent by appropriation bills, it will pass before the holiday recess.

The bill, as presented from the Committee of Ways and Means, is practically the same as that of last session, with 3 per cent. substituted for 3½ per cent. as the limit at which the Secretary can sell the new bonds at par. Some details may be changed in the course of the passage of the measure through the House; but it is probable that the substance of it will not be altered. This is very plainly indicated by the announcement of Mr. CHITTENDEN that he will vote for the measure, although he is disinclined to limit the Secretary of the Treasury absolutely to selling the bonds at 3 per cent. and at par. While he would make assurance doubly sure by giving the Secretary a reasonable discretion in the matter, he is confident that the bonds can be disposed of at 3 per cent. He very properly remarks that it is a question of simple business. Shall the Government go on paying 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. indefinitely when it has the right to pay the bonds bearing these rates of interest, and can get money at 3 per cent. with which to do so? The present measure does not authorize the issue of 3 per cents for the full amount of 5s and 6s which become payable, and does not, therefore, as claimed by some of its opponents, tie the hands of the Government from paying that amount until these 3s fall in. On the contrary, it provides for raising a large proportion of the money needed by Treasury notes, which may be redeemed by the surplus revenues from time to time. In this way the capacity of the Government to pay off its debt as it has the means is preserved, while the interest on the part which it cannot conveniently pay is reduced by 40 or 50 per cent. of previous rates.

So far from condemning the bill of the committee for the proportion of the bonds which it proposes to refund in other and long bonds, we regard it as desirable that payments of the funded debt should not be made too rapidly. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last report, promises as a surplus for each of the next three years not far from $90,000,000, in round numbers. Of this excess of income over expenditures approximately one-half will be required to make the payment on the debt required by the sinking fund, or, roughly, $45,000,000 a year. It seems to us that that payment each year is, in all reason and prudence, quite as large as the country should be called on to meet. The other half may very properly be remitted to the tax-payers. The country is rich, and bears enormous burdens with little complaint, with less because its payments are made indirectly. But every economist knows that the taxes must, whether directly or indirectly, come from the earnings of the people. It is not necessary and it is not justifiable to take $90,000,000 a year from these earnings. The credit of the Government can be sustained without any such enormous sacrifice, and the burdens imposed upon the people should be kept down as low as possible.

It is to be hoped that the House will act promptly on the Refunding bill. We see no reason why it should yield to any of the minor appropriation bills. There will be time enough to attend to them after the Refunding bill has gone to the Senate, where, as is the habit of that body, it will get on but slowly. If it is allowed, for any reason, to go over until after the holiday recess, the obstacles in its path will multiply, and the 1st of February, which the Secretary fixes as the date by which the bill should be passed, will arrive before anything is done.

CONTESTS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

How many of the so-called elections to the Forty-seventh Congress in Southern districts will be contested by defrauded candidates cannot yet be stated, but preparations are on foot in quite a number of cases. There are others in which there is no doubt that Republicans would have been chosen if there had been a free election, a full ballot, and a fair count, but the influences which defeated them may not be such as can be dealt with as direct frauds upon the ballot-box. Votes which were never cast and which there was no attempt to cast, on account of intimidation and discouragement, must, of couse, be left out of account, but where men were driven away from the polls or prevented from casting their ballots by violence and trickery, where legal votes were received and then thrown out for no proper cause, where illegal votes were stuffed into the boxes and afterward counted, and where the result was changed by false and fraudulent returns, there ought certainly to be a full examination of the evidence, and, in the language of the President, no benefit should "accrue to any person or party" through a violation of the right of suffrage. It is strange, in view of the variety and extent of the devices resorted to to prevent a fair representation of the Southern people in Congress, that denials of fraud should be persisted in. The statements which are made are so explicit and detailed, and so fortified by facts and figures, as utterly to preclude the supposition that they are inventions, and if they were false it would be an easy matter to refute them. If they could be easily refuted, investigation would be courted instead of deprecated, as is now the case. The fact is that, while they are boldly denied, there is probably a consciousness among the Southern Democrats that the evidence cannot be successfully met.

Among the contests sure to be made are those of the first four districts of Alabama, the Second of South Carolina, the Third of North Carolina, and the Sixth of Mississippi. When they are brought before Congress there will be a great variety of facts to be dealt with, which ought to be fully placed before the people of the country. In the first place, it will be found that the election laws in several of the States have been framed for the purpose of placing obstacles in the way of a free exercise of the suffrage and of giving the officials charged with the conduct of elections complete power over the reception and counting of votes. These officials can facilitate the action of citizens in exercising their rights or they can hinder it. In counting and making up returns they have a wide discretion in the matter of rejecting votes and ample opportunity for falsifying the results. While the State authorities uphold their action there is no means of preventing a consummation of their frauds or of visiting them with the punishment they deserve. These State laws are so admirably adapted for the encouragement and protection of a violation of the principles of free suffrage that there can hardly be a doubt that they were intended to serve this purpose. At all events, they are largely used for that object. Although the election of members of the House of Representatives is properly a matter for national regulation, the existing Federal laws provide only for a supervision of the execution of local statutes. They do not supersede them. That these statutes and the manner in which they are applied work a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the fifteenth amendment does not admit of question. The effect, and doubtless the intent, is to abridge the right of citizens to vote because of their race. How far Congress can take this into account in deciding contested cases is a matter for consideration at the proper time.

But infamous as many of the State laws are, most of the offenses on which contests will be based are such as cannot be defended behind these enactments. They do not justify a refusal to open polls in precincts where there is a known preponderance of Republican voters; they do not make it lawful to drive citizens away from the ballot-box or to prevent them from casting their votes; they do not provide that fraudulent ballots by the score may be stuffed into the boxes, and that those which have been legally cast may be thrown out without cause; they do not say that Canvassers may manipulate the contents of ballot-boxes at will and make returns that bear no relation to the votes actually deposited. If they give opportunity for such frauds they do not make them lawful. All these and many other offenses are alleged and are likely to be proved, and they will furnish ample ground for excluding from seats in Congress the claimants who seek to benefit by them. It is not probable that these proceedings would have been conducted so recklessly if Southern politicians had anticipated that a Republican Congress would have occasion to inquire into them, and that a Republican Administration would continue to direct the execution of national laws. They counted boldly on the connivance and protection that would be sure to result from a Democratic control of the Government, and they were grievously disappointed in their calculations. Now they resort to denial and a deprecation of Federal interference or inquiry in regard to their misdoings. But the next House of Representatives will have a duty to perform which it is not likely to shirk. Whatever else may be done with regard to Southern election frauds, it is pretty certain that so far as they have resulted in returning members as elected to the Forty-seventh Congress whose right to sit therein is duly contested, they will be thoroughly investigated and will not be permitted to vitiate the just representation of the people.

PARDON BY ACT OF CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed, by a party vote, a bill for the relief of FITZ JOHN PORTER. The only Senator not a Republican, who voted against this measure was Mr. DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, whose judicial mind, rather than his politics, influenced him in the direction of justice, rather than magnanimity. For, notwithstanding the loose talk about the erroneous findings of the court-martial which convicted Mr. PORTER, and the partial conclusion of the Schofield Board of Inquiry, it is noticeable that the main reliance of the friends of PORTER was the good-nature of Senators. It could not fairly be urged that he had been the victim of a hostile court, or of an unfortunate combination of circumstances. But it was argued that the war is over, bygones are bygones, ex-rebels are restored, and damaged reputations are patched up without regard to the heats and passions of the war period; and a General who disobeyed the orders of a superior whom he hated and despised ought to be included in the list of persons to whom amnesty and pardon should be extended. If there was anything more than this in the FITZ JOHN PORTER case, it was that he was a friend of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who, as one of the numerous defeated candidates of the Democratic Party, has also earned a special right to the crown of martyrdom. MCCLELLAN is a martyr because he was removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac by President LINCOLN, and was subsequently defeated when he ran for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket. PORTER was a martyr because, believing that MCCLELLAN'S removal from command was a virtual abandonment of the prosecution of the war, he refused to obey the orders of Gen. POPE, and supinely lay on his arms while a fight was going on just in front of him.

But this military martyr, although the party of his friend MCCLELLAN is now in the ascendency in Congress, has so far reduced his claims for indemnification that we have some difficulty in recognizing in the modest little bill which has just passed the Senate the pretentious relief measure introduced by Senator RANDOLPH last Winter. The arrogant demand originally made by Mr. FITZ JOHN PORTER, or preferred for him by his friends, has been so far moderated that we may say that the man who formerly asked for restoration and heavy damages now only pleads for pardon. In the full flush of Democratic success, when the country was ready for almost any extravagant measure of surrender to the old rebel spirit, PORTER demanded that he should be put back into the Army from which he had been dishonorably dismissed, and into the place occupied by him when arraigned before the court-martial, and be granted full pay and emoluments, in a lump, from the time of his conviction to the date of his restoration. The bill passed by the Senate yesterday authorizes the President, at his discretion, to appoint PORTER to the Army, provided such appointment shall not be to any grade higher than that of Colonel on the retired list, shall be made within eighteen months after the passage of the bill, and shall be confirmed by the Senate. It is further provided that this "rehabilitation" shall carry with it no compensation or allowances for the period during which PORTER has been in retirement.

This is plainly a case of getting a pardon from Congress, over the heads of President and court-martial. FITZ JOHN PORTER was tried and convicted in 1862-3. The findings of the court were approved by President LINCOLN, and he was cashiered. The sentence was generally approved; and if PORTER had been shot, as he would have been in any other country than our own, the popular verdict would have been one of approval, and, instead of his living to besiege a partisan Congress with demands for reinstatement and pecuniary damages, he would to-day be forgotten with the unnamed heroes who fell bravely fighting for their country while he lay on the green sward in Virginia sneering at Gen. POPE and wishing for the return of "Little Mac." Yet, this man has never asked for a pardon. His perfidy has never been acknowledged, and, to this day, there has been no confession that he has done any wrong. The efforts of PORTER'S friends have been confined to an attempt to get around the court-martial. The dangerous doctrine that a court-martial may be overruled by Congress has been advanced in order that the sentence of a court-martial, in this particular case, may be nullified. The theory of PORTER'S case is that, while a civil power may not annul the judgment of a civil court, it may annul the judgment of a military court. This is a species of centralization which, under the pretense of subordinating the military to the civil power, puts into the hands of Congress absolute power over the official existence of every officer who is or ever has been in the Army. If Congress can set aside the sentence of a court-martial in PORTER'S case, it can do the same for the 115 other officers who for various causes were dismissed from the service. These men, in the event of Mr. PORTER'S ultimate success, will be clamoring at the doors of Congress for a similar Congressional pardon. Congress has not ventured to put PORTER back again. It has removed (so far as the Senate's action is operative) the bar of his sentence. If the House shall concur in this, PORTER is "rehabilitated," and he is eligible to reappointment in the Army from which he was dishonorably discharged.

EXTINCT CATS.

We can never be too thankful that we did not live in the pliocene or miocene periods. We may think that there are a good many cats at the present day, and that we suffer a good deal from them, but both in quantity and quality the pliocene and miocene cats must have been frightful. Prof. E. D. COPE has recently written a paper on the "Extinct Cats of America," which is enough to make one's flesh creep with horror, while at the same time it fills the heart with gratitude.

Prof. COPE has found the fossil remains of no less than forty-seven distinct species of cats, almost any one of which was larger, fiercer, and louder than any modern cat. The very names of these atrocious animals fill the mind with awe. Fancy the noise that a *Hoplophoneus oreodontis* must have made when indulging in terms of endearment toward another cat of the same style. How tough and impossible to slay with ordinary boot-jacks must have been the *Nimravus gomphodus*, and what a dangerous brute to meet with in a dark pliocene coal cellar was the *Smilodon fatalis!* These were only a few of the forty-seven kinds of cats which made life a burden to unhappy men with whom they were contemporary; and in all probability Prof. COPE will find a large quantity of additional cats before he gets through with his investigations.

These cats are found chiefly in the neighborhood of fossil back fences, a fact which proves that their habits were essentially the same as those of existing cats, although, of course, they were much more offensive, for the reason that the larger any bad habit may be the more objectionable it is. No boot-jacks or beer bottles have, however, been found by Prof. COPE in either pliocene or miocene strata. This does not prove, as the Professor seems to imagine, that boot-jacks and beer bottles did not exist at the periods in question, but it rather indicates that the contemporaneous men and women were so awed by the size and ferocity of the cats that they did not have the heart to throw things at them.

We can readily understand that it is not safe to throw boot-jacks at all sorts of animals. Take, for example, the *Nimravus gomphodus*. He was "as large," says Prof. COPE, "as the full-grown panther of the large varieties." He wore his upper canine teeth outside of his mouth, which gave him a terribly fierce and bloodthirsty appearance. His "sectorial apparatus"—which he appears to have constantly carried with him—was "especially effective," and he also had "compressed mandibular rami," which must alone have stricken terror into the observer. Now, who would risk irritating such an animal by shying a boot-jack at him? He would probably have jumped from the fence into the back window and clutched his pliocene insulter at a single bound. It is all very well to throw things at the modern degenerate cat, but the man who fooled with pliocene and miocene cats deserved the fate which he undoubtedly experienced.

Another leading cat was the *Pogonodon brachyops*, and he fully deserved the name. This formidable beast possessed "the biting functions" in a high degree of efficiency. Among his most remarkable peculiarities were "the truncate triangular post-tympanic process"—a process of which he is believed to have been especially fond, and which was indescribably painful when applied to a human victim; "the transverse fronto-maxillary suture," which greatly irritated his naturally bad temper; and his "preorbital impressed depression"—a state of feeling quite in keeping with the sullen and morose humor for which he was noted. It is very clear that when such a cat lifted up his voice in the back yard the only thing for a prudent man to do was to close his shutters and say his prayers. As for attacking a cat accustomed to the infliction of "the truncate triangular post-tympanic process" on his victim, it would have been safer to have attacked a grizzly bear.

The *Pogonodon platycopis* cat was about the size of the jaguar and twice as wicked. It was, in Prof. COPE'S opinion, "a great destroyer of contemporary mammalian life" meaning chickens and such—and it is only too probable that "the largest ungulates of the Truckee *fauna* were among its victims." We thus see that neither strength nor skill availed against this devouring pogonodon. The ungulates of Truckee were undoubtedly the leading citizens of that locality—men respected for their courage and admired for their strength. If ever the brave ungulates were killed and eaten by the pogonodon, what chance had weaker men or defenseless women and children? It is probable that these extinct cats rendered the other inhabitants of the country extinct at an early date, and afterward died of starvation because there were no more dinners to eat.

Well may we be ashamed of the murmuring and repining in which we have occasionally indulged when the contemporaneous cat has mewed at unseemly hours. Our cats may howl and swear, but they cannot walk into our houses, seize upon the fattest member of the family, and then and there devour him or her, as the case may be. The world has improved since the pliocene period, and there is nothing which more forcibly illustrates this improvement than the fact that the extinct cats were infinitely worse than are the most depraved of the cats of the present era.

It is evident that the Democratic Congressmen who were so extensively engaged in illegally franking political mail matter during the recent campaign are not nearly so indifferent to the results of exposure as they pretend to be. At all events, they seem recently to have been engaged in a very shrewd, though, as the event proved, an unsuccessful, trick to hide the evidences of their law-breaking. It will be remembered that much of the unmailable matter in question was detected and held in the Washington Post Office. A few evenings since one of the Post Office wagons belonging to the House of Representatives, and which is under the control of the Democratic Postmaster of that body, was sent to the Washington Post Office, and was being loaded with the matter in question when the city Postmaster discovered the little scheme which was in progress and stopped it. Subsequently he directed that the bags which had been illegally franked should not be removed without his special order. It has recently been discovered that a great mass of matter which could not lawfully be transmitted through the mails under franks was purposely concealed in packages which could be legally franked and so sent out by the Democratic committees. It is expected that these and similar facts will soon be fully made public, and that more than one prominent Democratic Congressman will, as they richly deserve, suffer by the exposure.

That wonderful aid which photography gives to astronomy was recently exemplified by Prof. HENRY DRAPER, who has succeeded in obtaining a picture of the nebula in Orion. Nebulæ do not seem to be thrown at random through the heavens, but are in greater quantity in certain defined districts. They are sparingly scattered over the constellations Aries, Taurus, and Orion. Now it just happens that the nebulæ of Orion have been constant puzzles to astronomers, and the one wonderful nebula which surrounds Theta, the middle star of this constellation, has had more telescopes directed at it than all others. The fact that Prof. HENRY DRAPER has given us the picture of the nebula in Orion and put it down on paper must help us to study the difficult question of nebulæ. At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, held Nov. 2, M. JANSSEN read a paper in which he spoke in the highest terms of the American astronomer. He said: "Dr. DRAPER has announced in the last number of the *Comptes Rendus* that he had succeeded in obtaining a photograph of the nebula in Orion, and the eminent author announces that he will shortly send details upon the method employed." M. JANSSEN then added: "I am not surprised at this result when we take into consideration the well-known skill of Dr. DRAPER, and also his employment of the newly discovered dry method of photographing, and we ought to receive with extreme favor experiments made in a direction so fertile for the future of science."

There are, perhaps, no public documents of equal length which are prepared with so much care and labor as the President's Message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. When they have at last been prepared they are, until the time set for their delivery to Congress, guarded with the most jealous care. Workmen pledged to secrecy are engaged to print them, and in the case of those last submitted a gentleman who enjoys the dual distinction of being a prominent office-holder and a news-gatherer for a great Western constituency was especially engaged by President HAYES to prevent the premature publication of the precious papers. From the fact that all this care is taken in their preparation and transmission to Congress, and when it is remembered that all the newspapers in the country devote column after column to their publication, it is only natural to suppose that they would be eagerly read by all classes of citizens. There is good reason to believe, however, that such is very far from being the case. In fact, it would be difficult to print in the daily journals of the country any matter which would find so few readers as do the report of the Secretary and Message of the President. Even members of Congress go to sleep over them, and men who make politics a business, and who ought to be well informed as to the affairs of the Nation, forever remain ignorant of their contents. The Syracuse *Standard*, having some premonition of these facts, a day or two since sent out a number of its representatives to make inquiry among the prominent business men and others of that city as to how many of them had read the views and recommendations of the Nation's chief magistrate. The result was significant. The number of persons of whom inquiry was made was 213. Of them only 41 had read the Message, 30 had glanced at it, 23 had read portions of it, 108 hoped to get time to read it some day, and the rest had hardly an idea even of its existence. It is noteworthy that the majority of those who had not read it gave as an excuse that they "could not find time to wade through so much matter." Future Presidents, heads of departments, Governors, and others may profit by the hint.

The ways of the average Southern politician are indeed beyond finding out. Gen. "JOE" WHEELER, the distinguished rebel cavalry officer, who ran for Congress against Mr. LOWE, the present Representative of the mountain district of Alabama, and who, with the latter, will in all probability have to transfer his contest to the next House, is, like most of his associates, nothing if not peculiar. At least, this is the only conclusion which can be reached after reading one of the handbills which he caused to be scattered through the remote sand-hill portions of his district during the recent campaign. One of these circulars, which has just found its way to the North, deserves to be long preserved as a specimen of peculiar political literature. It appeals to the Democracy to vote for Gen. WHEELER on these grounds, the quotation being a literal one: "He is a good Mason, a Knight of Honor. He slept on the same blanket with his soldiers. [How many of them is not stated.] He ate the same food. He wore the same clothing. He always led them in the very front of battle. He was loved and admired by such men as Gens. LEE, JOHNSTON, BRAGG, HOOD, and BEAUREGARD. He has a great national reputation. HANCOCK loves him, and thanked him for his work in securing his nomination. HANCOCK will help Gen. WHEELER to get us good laws which will make the South prosper. With HANCOCK'S aid and the aid of a Democratic Congress, Gen. WHEELER will procure the passage of laws to give us financial relief. He will repeal all laws which oppress our people. He will have laws repealed which tax a farmer on his leaf tobacco or on brandy made from apples and peaches. He will restore the South to prosperity." If Gen. WHEELER could indeed perform all the wonderful things which were promised in his name, it might be a pity that the next Republican House will not find it possible to consider his case upon anything but its merits. Perhaps, however, as he will not have the valuable aid of Gen. HANCOCK, who loved and thanked him for his service in Cincinnati, he will not care to undertake the task of restoring the South to prosperity by repealing the tax on tobacco and peach and apple brandy.

Operatic singers, notably tenors and prime donne, have, from time immemorial, been so spoiled by the musical public as to abuse its admiring confidence whenever they have had an opportunity. They are generally allowed to do very much as they please. When they decline, from any whim, to sing, their declination is accepted as final, and the disappointed theatre patiently submits, waiting until their fitful mood has changed. The people of Para do not seem to be so lenient. Signore GIALI and Signora FILOMENA SAVIO tenor and soprano of the lyric theatre there, having been unfavorably criticised by the newspapers, refused to sing the next evening after they had been announced to appear in "Maria di Rohan." They had, too, some reason on their side, which singers rarely have. They declared that the critics had decided that they could not execute the notes, and that many persons in the audience had denoted their disapproval in a sibilant manner. Self-respect, as well as courtesy, demanded, as they held, that they should not repeat what had appeared to be an offense. The manager, on the other hand, contended that he had paid them to sing, not to show their sensibility. They were still obstinate, whereupon the law was appealed to, and the calcitrant vocalists were arrested and sent to prison. The following morning they yielded, and in the evening sang acceptably to a full house.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

At the opera to-night, Boito's "Mefistofele" will be sung for the last time this season by Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, and Signor Novara.

Miss Mary Anderson will be seen as Parthenia, in "Ingomar," at the Fifth-avenue Theatre to-morrow night. She will repeat her performance in "Evadne" this evening.

Signor Salvini will repeat, at Booth's Theatre this evening, his magnificent impersonation of Othello. On Friday night he will appear in "Hamlet," and on Saturday in "La Morte Civile."

The last nights of "Matrimony" are announced at the Standard Theatre. Mr. Bartley Campbell's new drama, "My Geraldine"—the first play, it is said, which he has written since the production of "My Partner"—will probably be brought out during the coming week. Mr. Campbell seems to be confident that "My Geraldine" is his best and strongest work.

This evening "The Banker's Daughter" will be revived at the Union-Square Theatre. The play is well known to our readers, for it was produced not long ago with marked success at the same theatre, and was repeated during a long period. The cast to-night will comprise most of the favorite actors who appeared originally in the piece—among others, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Ramsay, Miss Jewett, and Miss Harrison, and two actors who appear in it here for the first time—Mr. Owen Fawcett and Mr. Frederic de Belleville.

On Saturday evening "Forget Me Not," one of the most successful dramas that have lately been brought out in London, will be produced in this City for the first time, with Miss Rose Coghlan in the character assumed in London with brilliant effect by our celebrated countrywoman, Miss Genevieve Ward. "Forget Me Not" will be placed upon the stage with elegance, and will be performed by the chief members of Mr. Wallack's fine company. "The Guv'nor" will be presented for the last time on Saturday afternoon.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mrs. L. B. Kellogg is the first lady to practice at the Bar in Kansas, she having been admitted last week, after passing a very creditable examination.

A Canadian paper reports that an Irish resident of Pembroke, being about to return to Ireland, sold his wife and family for $100 to a fellow countryman. Formal articles were signed.

A musical entertainment and a dance were recently given in Austin, Texas, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in the State cemetery in that city.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* expresses the opinion that the Democrats in the House of Representatives have not shown much wisdom in pressing at this session the passage of the Electoral Count bill.

The pupils of one of the public schools in Portland, Oregon, are to celebrate the seventy-third anniversary of the birth of Mr. John G. Whittier, which falls on the 17th inst., by appropriate literary exercises.

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have nominated Dr. William Pepper for Provost of that institution, in place of Dr. Stillé, resigned. He is a graduate of the university, and is regarded as admirably fitted for the position.

According to the Port Jervis *Union*, a little girl in the family of Hiram Buckwood, of Deposit, who lost her voice during a severe illness several years ago, had the measles recently, and since recovering from that disease has regained her speech.

United States Marshal Wilcox, of Colorado, was asked to inform the Attorney-General of the number of special Deputy Marshals employed in the late election, and replied: "People of Colorado too loyal. No Deputy Marshals employed at elections."

The Yale *Courant* alleges that a Senior who is dissatisfied with his photographs has been sending them around to his friends with the following remarks written on the back: "*Errata*—1. Imagine more expression in the eyes. 2. Imagine smaller nose. 3. Think of my natural vivacity in place of the dullness here. 4. Imagine mustache."

Santa Fé, New-Mexico, the oldest city in the country, is rejoicing over the recent introduction of gas-light, and, according to a local paper, has consigned to obscurity the troublesome, unsatisfactory, dangerous, and greasy lamps and candles which through three centuries have dimly shone upon the labors of past generations in the ancient city.

Somebody in Cincinnati has published a portion of a grateful letter from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, drawn out by the recent celebration of his birthday in the schools of that city, in which he says: "I hardly know what to say to my Western friends who have made so much of me, but I feel the honor done me very deeply, and I only wish I were more worthy of it all."

Mr. Henry C. Gibson, of Philadelphia, has offered to build, at an expense of $50,000, a new wing for incurables to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. It will afford accommodations for about 100 patients. Further contributions for the endowment fund are asked for, it being said that the interest on $300,000 will be required to support the entire number of free beds thus provided.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says that if the Republicans in the next Congress attempt to turn out Southern Democrats from negro districts on the ground that they have been elected through bull-dozing, the Democrats will take the position on the very first case that the proceeding is revolutionary, and will filibuster to the end of the session to prevent it. He claims that this is not merely a rumor, but is the judgment of leading Democratic members of the House.

Speaking of the discussion concerning the Electoral vote of Georgia, the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* somewhat captiously says: "THE TIMES does not show the 'irregularity.' It does not appear that the first Wednesday of December, in 1868, came before the first Monday. That makes the difference." On the contrary, it does appear from all the almanacs and records of the year 1868 ever heard of outside the *Journal* office that the first Wednesday did come before the first Monday in December, 1868. The circumstances then were precisely as now.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* said, in his dispatches on Monday night: "The impression has prevailed that the Democrats would be forced to back down in the Electoral count resolution. Speaker Randall, however, said to-day that they would do no such thing. He added: 'All we want is for 147 Democratic members to be present, and then we will put it through. This may not be the case until after recess, but you may set it down,' said he, 'that our party does not intend to play the part of cravens, but means to pass the resolution as it came from the Senate.' He regarded it as preposterous to suppose the Democrats are ready by any act of omission to indorse the heresy of ex-Secretary Robeson, who in his speech the other day took the position that the Vice-President has absolute control over the Electoral vote. Democrats generally begin to show more backbone than they did at the beginning of the session."

The citizens of Sanford, Fla., gave Gen. H. S. Sanford a hearty and enthusiastic welcome upon his return on Wednesday, 8th inst. A few days later a similar cordial greeting was extended to him by the prosperous members of the Swedish colony founded by him in Orange County. In his address to the latter he congratulated them upon the good results of their industry and economy during the past ten years, and felicitated himself upon the success thus attained by the first colony established by him in the county. At Sanford he was welcomed by Mayor French and the Hon. A. M. Thrasher, and in responding referred to the early difficulties he met with in founding the town, his negro workmen having been driven away by his neighbors with shot-guns, and he having been warned by a notice posted on the church door in the following year, when he replaced them with the Swedes, that his buildings would be burned if he employed foreign laborers. But all this, he said, was past, and now those who would have stayed the march of civilization and prosperity have disappeared, and all, whatever may be their political differences, are working together harmoniously and enthusiastically for the good of the colony.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, writing under date of Dec. 11, says: "I saw to-day a gentleman from Utica who gave me a good deal of information last session in regard to Mr. Seymour, and I promptly asked him how the distinguished ex-Governor is. He replied that he is well, and came nearer allowing his name to be used at Cincinnati than was generally supposed. Said he: 'When I went home I told him that the Democratic leaders at Washington were generally for him and the people wanted him to run. His reply was: "Yes; but the New-York Democratic Convention didn't say so." There was the rub; it declared for Mr. Tilden. Subsequently a leading Democratic member of Congress from New-York went to his house and said, "Governor, I want Mrs. Seymour to join us, because I wish to have a plain talk with you about an important matter in which she is interested." Mrs. Seymour came down, and then the Congressman asked Mr. Seymour if he went to Cincinnati and the convention desired to nominate him could he say that he would not decline? Mr. Seymour's reply was not satisfactory, and finally, when pressed for a direct answer, said, "I will let you know to-morrow." The next day he told him he could not accept. My Utica friend believes that Mr. Seymour could have carried New-York by a large majority.'"

A SUSPENSION IN VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 14.—The dry goods house of Brown & Brother was closed to-day by attachments.

CONTESTING BRIDAL GIFTS

A SHOCKING REVELATION OF FAMILY QUARRELS.

A WIFE LEAVES HER HUSBAND AND SOON DIES OF CONSUMPTION—SHE BEQUEATHS THE GIFTS TO HER MOTHER—THE HUSBAND CHARGES UNDUE INFLUENCE—EXTRAORDINARY UNHAPPINESS REVEALED BY THE SUIT.

Master in Chancery Cornelius S. See has just finished, at his office on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, the taking of testimony in one of the most remarkable will cases ever brought to the notice of the New-Jersey courts. The parties to it are Mr. James B. Andrews against Mr. Isaac Cordukes and his wife, Bertha M. Cordukes, Mr. Andrews's parents-in-law. Mr. Andrews's own father is one of the wealthiest linen manufacturers of Belfast, Ireland. He married in opposition to his father's wishes, and has been compelled to make his way in the world without any pecuniary aid from home. He came to this country just after the completion of his education, and went to work for a pittance. He was of an inventive turn of mind, and secured many valuable patents, from which he realized, and still realizes, handsome returns. He is now the Superintendent, at a large salary, of the passenger traffic of the Inman line of steam-ships, holding a position of great responsibility. After his arrival in this country he crossed the water again for his bride, and when he returned went to live in a handsome house in a small aristocratic street known as Wiley-place, adjoining Sipp-avenue, on Jersey Heights. Next door to him lived the Cordukeses. Mr. Cordukes is a broker in Wall-street, and, besides being a man of wealth himself, is connected with an English family of large possessions. The intercourse between the two families was not frequent. Mrs. Andrews's health failed rapidly from consumption, and Mrs. Cordukes did not visit her much for the reason that she did not care to burden the invalid with her entertainment. The wife ultimately died, leaving a son, Edwin, now 7 years old.

The need of some one to look after his household affairs induced Mr. Andrews to think of a second marriage. He says the servants stole from him systematically, and his son was neglected. He was a regular attendant at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on the Heights, and was for some time one of its Vestrymen, but within the last three years he resigned that position. The Rev. Mr. Putnam intimated in his testimony in the pending will case that the resignation was demanded because of Mr. Andrews's too convivial habit. Mr. Andrews says, on the other hand, that his pressing business engagements would not permit him to remain longer in the position. In the church he became acquainted with the family of James Dunn, Mr. Dunn being a very zealous member of the congregation, and, like Mr. Cordukes, a broker. The acquaintance between himself and the Cordukes family, who also attended the church, ripened into an intimacy. Mr. Andrews's liking for the families became all the better because in each there was a young lady. He asked Mr. Dunn for permission to visit his daughter, and Mr. Dunn consented to allow him to do so on condition that he did not make known to her, till further consultation with him, the possible result of his addresses. He was rather turned away from Miss Lillie Dunn when she assured him one evening that her father was obliged to spend $100 a year to keep her supplied with kid gloves. Meanwhile he had been visiting Miss Jennie Cordukes, and finally he wrote Mr. Dunn a letter in which he said he did not believe Miss Dunn would listen to his proposal of marriage if he made one. His attentions to Miss Cordukes then became more marked. She reciprocated his affections. One night, Mr. Andrews says in his testimony before Master in Chancery See, he was aroused from his sleep by the striking of pebble-stones against his window. On going to the window, he saw Miss Cordukes's father, who said: "Jennie says that she will die before morning if you do not come and see her at once." Mr. Andrews dressed himself, and going into Mr. Cordukes's house sat up with the daughter all night.

On June 1, 1876, Andrews and Miss Jennie were married by the Rev. Mr. Putnam. As wedding gifts, her grandmother in England sent a check for $500; an uncle in England another check for $500; another relative a set of costly diamonds, and Miss Cordukes's parents a handsome piano, valued at about $800. These are the articles bequeathed on her death-bed by Mrs. Andrews to her mother, that have provoked a legal contest that has lasted over two years. Mr. Andrews says that after the marriage Mrs. Cordukes began a system of espionage and interference that made his married life miserable. In this she was aided by the Dunn family, who were partly, he thinks, animated in their movements by his failure to marry Miss Lillie. On one occasion when there was a difference between husband and wife it was actually referred to Mr. Dunn for settlement. "The reason for Dunn's bitter enmity to me was," testified Mr. Andrews, "the desire to keep back as far as possible the scandal in reference to Mr. Dunn's treatment of my wife, and they aided and assisted in getting my wife and me separated, thinking that while we remained so the matter would not be brought forward, and I would never have an opportunity to have her state the truth of her statements in the presence of others." His wife, he said, declared that for this reason she did not feel safe in the presence of Dunn, and implored her husband not to leave her alone with him. Yet, on a subsequent occasion, when he went home one evening, he says he saw his wife and Dunn reading the Bible and praying together. The Dunns, it is alleged, did all they could to create strife between the husband and wife. Mrs. Cordukes found fault with the condition of the house. It was too plainly furnished and was not grand enough. She interfered with the servants, he says, till they threatened to leave, and she became, in fact, the head of the household when her daughter was stricken with the same fell disease that had carried off the first Mrs. Andrews. Andrews says he attempted to prevent the interference of the mother-in-law, and afterward ordered her to keep away from the house, but she insisted in interfering all the same, and refused to keep away. He finally determined to sell out and go away, and even negotiated with an auctioneer with that end in view, but his wife succeeded in inducing him to reconsider the determination.

Mrs. Cordukes defends her interference on the ground that Andrews was frequently drunk, and occasionally abused his wife even to the extent of striking her. The daughter needed her protection, and in the care of her household she needed her help. The troubles culminated on Oct. 18, 1877, in a separation. The first and only child had been born a month or so before, and Miss Allie F. Porter was with the wife as a nurse. "I went home on the night before," is Mr. Andrews's version of the affair, "and found my bedroom door locked. I got in and there was a row. I went away, and when I came back I learned that my wife had been induced to leave my home or been carried away. She was away about a week. When I asked her afterward why she had gone she said her father and mother almost forced her to go. When she got into their house they took her clothes. When she wanted to go back, they said I would feel the punishment the more if the absence were longer. Her father read several accusations to her against me"—that he had never bought a decent piece of jewelry was one. Miss Porter, the nurse, says that on the evening before Mrs. Andrews left for her mother's house Mr. Andrews came home in a coach. He was so much under the influence of liquor that he had to be carried up stairs "feet foremost." He went into the bedroom where she and Mrs. Andrews were sleeping between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning demanding liquor. Mrs. Andrews refused it to him three times, and he threw a book at her. He was going to throw a piece of statuary, when the wife screamed, "Yes! yes!" gave the baby to the nurse, got up and gave him the liquor. Then Mrs. Andrews and the nurse left the house. Miss Porter and Miss Jennie Leonard, who visited the family, agree that Mr. Andrews was frequently under the influence of liquor. Miss Leonard says that on one occasion when he reached home drunk he wished to kiss his wife, who was sick in bed and refused to allow him to do so. He sat down on a rocking-chair and gave expression to his feelings by saying, "Die and be ——." During the time she was at her mother's Dr. Putnam was sent for, and advised a divorce, but no proceedings were taken, and the two lived together till Aug. 3.

Mrs. Andrews, meanwhile, was fast declining. Her husband sent her to the Schooley Mountains, where she at first showed signs of recuperation, but afterward began to sink rapidly, and was removed to her home. There she was soon after taken to her bed. Aug. 8 fell on Saturday. The Cordukeses say that on the Friday night before he went home and abused his wife. Miss Leonard, who was with her, says the same thing. On the next morning, after he had gone to business, she sent Miss Leonard for Mrs. Cordukes. She said, according to Miss Leonard, that she hated her husband, and would not live with him longer. She expressed a desire to be taken away, and they removed her. Mr. Andrews says that on that morning or the evening before he wanted to have a private talk with his wife. Mrs. Cordukes, who was in the bedroom, refused to leave. Mr. Andrews took her by the arm and put her out. His wife was a little angry about the treatment of her mother at first, but afterward became reconciled. She asked her husband for $100, which he gave her, and he kissed her good-bye affectionately. When he was on his way home that Saturday evening he learned that Mrs. Cordukes had had a warrant issued for his arrest for assault, and he did not go home till Monday. When he got there he discovered that his wife and child had been removed to the Cordukes house by the Dunns, the Cordukeses, and the servants. She was too ill to go unaided, and was carried on chairs. Mr. Andrews's story continued is that he wrote the Cordukeses requesting to be allowed to see his wife, but was refused. He said that if she said with her own lips that she did not wish to see him he would not bother her again. He saw her, but Lillie Dunn and a servant sat in the door of the room, so that it could not be shut. He asked her why she did not desire to see him. She said: "I can't see strangers." "But I am your husband and not a stranger!" "Well, I can't see everybody," she said. "I'm not everybody!" "I don't care," she returned, "I can't do it." Later, when he was pleading to see her, almost under the windows in which she lay the Cordukes and the Dunns, he says, mocked him. Mrs. Cordukes says of this narrative that the "ha! ha!" was Mr. Cordukes calling a policeman. He sent her bouquets; some were returned with notes. One he sent back with a [illegible] saying that he felt hurt by the wife's refusal to receive it, and it was kept. Three weeks after her removal, and a few hours before his wife's death, he was allowed to see her. She died while he stood by. "After the death I said to Cordukes," Mr. Andrews continues, "'It is getting late; what are you going to do about an undertaker?' Cordukes went to speak to Mrs. Cordukes. She was sitting on the bed, and said openly, 'Now she's dead we have no further claim upon her. Let him take her and do what he likes with her.' I then sent for Speer and had the body removed to my house." Mrs. Cordukes says her expression was that she had no claim upon the body. After the remains had been removed the Cordukeses did not call to see them till the day of the funeral. Then, Andrews says, Mrs. Cordukes said the coffin was a painted thing, and everything was of the cheapest kind except the flowers she had sent. After the death Mr. Andrews discovered that two days after leaving him his wife had willed her wedding presents to her mother. When the will was offered for probate, he opposed its probate on the ground of undue influence and want of testamentary capacity. Over 1,500 pages of printed testimony have been taken. An early decision is looked for from the Chancellor.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS DISCUSSED—POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS CONDEMNED.

The meeting of the Bar Association last evening was largely attended. Several important matters were brought before the association, and it became evident that the members are manifesting more interest in public affairs than they have shown for some years. The first topic which occupied the attention of the meeting was one concerning the means of obtaining money for the erection of a library building on the vacant plot at the eastern side of the association's house. The Executive Committee, through Mr. Clifford A. Hand, reported resolutions providing for the borrowing of a sum not to exceed $25,000, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the association's real estate, the bond and mortgage to be executed by the President and Secretary, under the advice of the Executive Committee. After a long debate the resolutions were adopted. Ex-Judge James Emott then proposed two resolutions, one directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the exact economical, and speedy administration of justice would not be promoted by the abolition of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts of this County, and the transfer of their Judges and pending business to the Supreme Court, and, if they deemed it advisable, to report the draft of a constitutional amendment to effect those ends. The second of the resolutions directed the same committee to consider the expediency of proposing the abolition throughout the State of courts having co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and of having but one court of original jurisdiction above the county courts. Both resolutions were passed.

Attention was called by Mr. David McClure to the fact that the cost of having searches made in the office of the Commissioners of Taxes has recently increased enormously through the action of the persons who have a monopoly of the searching. These persons are irresponsible individuals, he said, hold no official positions, and in case a title is passed upon the authority of a search made by one of them, and it is subsequently ascertained that he has made an error which vitiates the conveyance, there is no way of holding him accountable for the loss suffered by the person injured through his mistake or negligence. Mr. McClure proposed that the Committee on the Amendment of the Law should inquire into the matter and report a plan for the reduction of the present excessive charges of the searchers, and for the indemnification of persons who suffer through their errors. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham then presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It has recently been currently stated, in the public press and otherwise, that candidates for judicial offices have been subjected to enormous assessments by political parties, and

Whereas, The payment of such assessments is inconsistent with the dignity and independence of the judicial office,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, and be, and hereby is, instructed to inquire into the truth of such statements; and, in order to make such inquiry full and complete, that such committee be, and hereby is instructed to obtain the appointment of a Legislative committee to inquire into the truth thereof, and to recommend appropriate legislation to remedy the evil, if it be found that it exists.

In urging the adoption of his resolution, Mr. Peckham said the payment of large assessments by candidates for judicial offices would reduce the dignity of the offices and prevent them from being filled by high-minded, pure, and capable men. He considered that even the worthiest candidate for a judicial office might not feel disgraced by paying a fair proportion of the proper expenses of the campaign in which his election was at stake, but he deprecated the idea that it was right for managers of political parties to nominate for a judicial office the man who would bid highest for the nomination.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton said he preferred the old French system, by which offices were openly sold to the highest bidder. There was about it a certain element of honesty which the secret bargaining of the present day lacks. He considered that the imposition of political assessments had reached such a pass that nominations were given to men who were mean enough to give up in advance large portions of their prospective salaries, and who obtain means to pay their assessments by borrowing upon the security of such salaries. He thought it was pretty clear that one man who was a candidate for a judicial office in the late campaign pledged a very great part of the judicial salary he expected to get. Such a method as this, Mr. Eaton thought, is productive of the greatest and most harmful state of corruption. Mr. Peckham's resolution was adopted.

Mr. E. P. Wheeler deplored the fact that the Bar Association has of late years not been consulted by either political party as to the persons to be nominated for judicial offices. He presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to devise and report a plan to enable the association to exercise greater influence upon such nominations. The resolution was adopted. The following-named gentlemen were elected members of the association: Alfred B. Cruikshank, William J. Hardy, William H. Sage, Roger Foster, Frank E. Randall, Bankson T. Morgan, C. P. L. Butler, William Porter Allen, Ralph Oakley, Hector H. Tyndale, Charles de H. Brower, William H. Clark, Charles H. Russell, Jr., Eaton S. Drone, A. S. Thayer, James Watson, John F. Dillon, Andrew M. Cinte.

DR. HOLLAND ON COPYRIGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see my name mentioned in your issue of this morning as favoring the bill for the establishment of international copyright which has been presented to Congress recently, and is of Philadelphia authorship. The facts are that the bill was sent to me for my opinion, and I gave it in detail, objecting to its provisional clauses which seemed to me to be very illiberal. A reply to this note from my correspondent expressed regret that I disapproved these clauses and that he could not use my name; so I told him that as I was warmly in favor of an international copyright law he was at liberty to use it. I gave him this liberty, not because I was satisfied with the bill, but because I wanted the matter brought before Congress, and because I trusted to the good sense of Congress to modify the objectionable clauses. The bill is a good one enough in its principal features, but some of its conditions and provisions are stringent and illiberal, and should be materially modified in the interest of international courtesy and liberality.

J. G. HOLLAND.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1880.

RUSSELL SAGE IN DEFAULT.

Some excitement was caused on Wall-street yesterday afternoon by the announcement that 2,000 shares of Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company's stock had been bought in under the rule, rumor had it for account of Russell Sage, at 89¼ to 91, or about 1¼ to 1¾ per cent. above the price in the regular way. Mr. Sage said that only a small proportion of the amount had been purchased for his account. He had sold calls on a number of shares, and had lent all the stock in his possession, expecting to receive from the company between 7,000 and 8,000 shares due him; but, owing to the serious illness of Mr. C. F. Woerishoffer, President of the company, he had been unable to obtain them. Yesterday was the last day for receiving subscriptions to the new issue of $4,000,000 first consolidated bonds and $4,000,000 stock of the company under which holders of record of the old stock were allowed certain special privileges, and in order to get the benefit of these, some of the holders of calls made a demand on Mr. Sage for the stock. He says he assured them that, although he was unable to deliver, he would consider the stock called, and would guarantee them all the privileges they would acquire by having the shares appear in their own names. They were all satisfied except one firm, Budge & Goldschmidt, who went to the Exchange, claimed a default, and had the stock bought in for his account under the rule, as stated.

TWO MISSING FISHERMEN.

The Police of the Twenty-third Precinct report that on Monday afternoon Harry Drinker, of No. 106 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, and John Gerraghty, of One Hundred and Ninth-street and First-avenue, took a boat at the foot of East One Hundred and Ninth-street and went fishing. They have not since been seen, and the boat they took stranded on Monday night on Riker's Island. Joseph Goslin, of Newtown, Long Island, who found the boat, says that just before he found it he heard a splashing off the island, and he believes that it was made by one of the fishermen.

PINGS CONTRADICTS HIMSELF.

Julius B. Pings, the defendant in the kid glove suit, contradicted some of his former testimony yesterday under cross-examination. Gen. Woodford asked him if he had ever employed Julius Bie, one of his agents at Breslau, as a clerk, and he said no. Gen. Woodford then confronted him with an affidavit sworn to by him before Appraiser Ketchum in 1869 to the effect that he had educated Julius Bie and brought him up in his office. Mr. Pings was next asked, when he became a member of the firm of Pings & Pinner. His reply was that he was not actually a partner before 1872, although he had been receiving a percentage of the profits previous to that year. Gen. Woodford then read depositions of his from which it appeared that he claimed goods as a partner at various times from 1869 to 1875. During the afternoon session of the court the District Attorney endeavored to ascertain from Mr. Pings whether the prices charged in his books were the same as those given in the Custom-house invoices. Objections to the questions were made by counsel for the defense, and the points had not been decided up the hour of adjournment.

TAXATION AND ASSESSMENT.

OUR OUTGROWN AND INADEQUATE SYSTEM—MR. ALVORD SUGGESTS A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE TO CONSIDER IT.

To the Editor of the Syracuse Standard:

The session of the next Legislature commences in a few days, and the great and legitimate anxiety of the mass of tax-payers will demand that something be done in the way of remedy for the acknowledged evils of the present system of assessment and taxation. Attempts have been more or less persistently made for more than 20 years to rearrange our present system, which, with a few comparatively unimportant changes (until those of the past Winter,) has been in operation for at least a third of a century. This system was adopted when our State contained a population of about 3,000,000, with a valuation or assessment of personal and real estate, of a little over $700,000,000, with no railroads, with comparatively few, if any, great manufactories in any field of manufacturing industry. To-day we number over 5,000,000 people, with a valuation of about four times the volume of 1850; with a network of steam railroads aggregating about 7,000 miles in extent, and representing in capital and indebtedness about $800,000,000; with manufacturing industries extensive and calling for hundreds of millions of dollars of capital, and the result necessarily is inexactitude, great inequality, and consequent hardship and wrong in the assessment of property and the collection of taxes.

I do not propose to suggest or advocate any particular scheme or system to remedy the acknowledged existing evil, but to point out the only way in which an attempt can, with any hope of success, be made in that direction. At the last session of the Legislature a joint committee of the two houses was named, who entered on the discharge of their duties with a determination to succeed if possible. They devoted much time and hard labor to their task, but I think that they signally failed, for even much that was accomplished must, in the light of the public judgment upon it, be undone. A great amount of their work failed to be accepted by the Legislature, and I took occasion to say frequently, in the discussion of their various propositions, that their grave and great mistake was in not bringing before us a comprehensive and entire bill, symmetrical, each part adapted to every other, instead of bringing forward detached propositions, each having reference to only one class or species of property, to be bundled together, at the end inharmonious, difficult of comprehension and still more difficult of execution. And then, again, a subject like this, broad, complex, difficult of adjustment, calling out more varied opinion and theory than any other, can never, in my judgment, be discussed as it ought to be, or satisfactorily arranged and settled in an ordinary annual session. The necessary routine business, the anxiety of each individual member to push his local legislation, both tend to distract thought and use up time, so that no good can be accomplished in this direction. A long experience with the subject has taught me it is an impossibility to pass a good tax law at a general session. Again a commission of experts whose work has finally to be passed upon by the Legislature has more than once proved a failure, for the obvious reason that the conclusions of the commission have to undergo long debate, and meet with great opposition from the Legislature, whose time is but little given to a serious examination of the subject in the hurry and bustle of the ordinary business.

That the demand for a thorough and radical reform is imperative, and it should be undertaken and accomplished without delay, is felt by all; and I suggest that there should be held for that purpose an extra session of the Legislature, called by the Governor. The Constitution, Article IV., section 4, gives the power to the Governor to convene the Legislature in extra session, and confines their acts to the subject named by him in the call. This obviates the strong objection heretofore made to extra sessions called prior to the amendment which gives to the Governor this power of limiting legislative action. Again, no extra compensation beyond the annual constitutional salary can be had by the members, consequently the expense of such extra session would be comparatively light.

I would have the Governor give notice in his regular annual Message that he intends to call such extra session for the consideration of this subject only, thus giving such notice to the houses as would result in the early selection of an able joint committee, who, during the regular session and during a reasonable recess between the sessions, could be preparing the business of such extra session; and ample time would be given to have those of the general public who would give to such committee and the public, through the press, their plans and theories.

I have thus written, Mr. Editor, with the view of bringing this important matter before the people, to the end that if I am right in my suggestions public opinion will instruct our Governor in its view of the matter, and as I know he feels the great want of this needed reform I have no question he would respond by prompt action in the premises. I have no personal pride or anxiety to have my proposition accepted unless it is, in the main, the best, and I will cheerfully work in any other direction if there shall come out of the discussion an apparently better way in which to produce the required result, namely, an honest and equal distribution of taxation upon the property of the people.

T. G. ALVORD.

SYRACUSE, December, 1880.

DOING SOMETHING FOR PHI BETA KAPPA.

A social meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in New-York took place at the residence of Dr. Edmund G. Rawson, President of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, No. 4 Lexington-avenue, last evening. About 40 of the 140 members were in attendance, among them Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the association; the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Prof. Martin, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Henry S. Drayton, E. W. Fisher, Dr. Clark, and Gen. Foster. After miscellaneous conversation and some discussion of the difficulties in the way of making the society as useful as it ought to be, Dr. Crosby suggested that one great meeting be held annually, and that the three colleges of the City take turns in incorporating it into their Commencement exercises. Most of the members were busy men, and probably every gentleman present had been compelled to postpone other engagements in order to attend the present meeting. President Webb accepted the suggestion of Dr. Crosby as in the nature of a motion, and a resolution was passed that the Executive Committee be instructed to draft a plan of operations to be referred to a future meeting (called by the President) for action.

SMALL-POX BROUGHT IN BY A STEAMER.

The steam-ship Italia arrived from the Mediterranean yesterday with several hundred Italian emigrants on board. Two cases of small-pox were reported to Health Officer Smith when the vessel reached Quarantine. The patients, a man and a woman, had become infected with the disease through some unknown means, and had been sick with it for several days. They were both sent to the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island, and all the other emigrants were vaccinated. There was, however, unmistakable evidence that the disease would spread among the others, and the Health Officer ordered the Italia to remain at anchor. She is now lying in the stream off Quarantine, where she will be kept for several days yet, while the doctors watch the effects of the vaccination. Those who are found to have been infected with the disease will be removed to the hospital, while the others will not be allowed to go at large until they are out of danger. The sailors will be vaccinated, and after the Italia has remained below a few days she will be thoroughly fumigated. She will then be allowed to come up to the City and discharge her cargo.

WHIPPED WITH "CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS."

A cat-o'-nine-tails was placed before Justice Kilbreth, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and Mrs. Lizzie Wenke, a young married lady, with a babe in her arms, stepped forward to answer to a charge of horse-whipping. Isaac Stern, a Jew, who is a fellow-tenant in the house No. 129 Broome-street, swore that early on Monday morning as he was returning home with his hands full of groceries, Mrs. Wenke suddenly darted upon him and thrashed him with the cat-o'-nine-tails. The assault, he said, was entirely unprovoked. Mrs. Wenke admitted the assault, but declared she acted in self-defense. Stern had applied the vilest epithets to her and threatened to take her life. Fearing that he meditated carrying his threats into execution she used the cat-o'-nine-tails vigorously to protect herself. Justice Kilbreth declared she should not have struck the complainant, and required bonds in $300 for her good behavior, which she furnished.

THE ST. NICHOLAS CLUB.

The first art reception of the season was given last evening by the St. Nicholas Club in their elegant club-house at No. 18 East Twenty-ninth-street. About 50 paintings were on exhibition, most of them works that had not before been shown to the public. Among them were pieces contributed by T. W. Wood, W. Homer, George Inness, Louis C. Tiffany, F. S. Church, Eastman Johnson, Tait, Shirlaw, Gifford, and La Farge. The club-house was filled with the members and their friends, among them being Frederic de Peyster, Charles A. Schermerhorn, Augustus Schell, Bayard Clarke, Jr., Matthias Nicoll, Judge Fitch, John Schuyler, John T. Hoffman, and Alfred Wagstaff. The club are making preparations to build a new club-house in Fifth-avenue, somewhere near Forty-third-street, to be begun early in the Spring and to be in the old Dutch style of architecture.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—A private cable dispatch received from Leo Hartmann, the expelled Russian Revolutionist, states that he will sail from London in a few days, and will probably arrive in Boston before Jan. 1.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Christmas rifle-match, to be shot at Creedmoor, will be contested on Saturday, the 18th inst., instead of the 25th, as was originally contemplated.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has reduced its rate between this City and Philadelphia to 15 cents, to meet the rate given by the American Union Company.

The north-west corner of Broadway and Duane-street, 75 by 105 feet, was offered at auction in the Exchange Sales-room yesterday at any price over $250,000. Mr. R. G. N. Hale offered $260,100 and got it.

Subscriptions for $4,000,000 stock and $4,000,000 bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway which were invited last week closed yesterday. Nearly three times the amount offered was subscribed for.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors by Catharine W. Naughton to George S. Chambers, Jr.; Henry C. Elliot to James Delamater, and Conner Fisher to Francis H. Holton, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The petition recently presented to the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange to limit the membership was referred to a special committee, who have reported that they deem it inadvisable to take any action for the present.

No tax-payer appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, and the board adjourned after adopting the minutes of the last meeting. Meetings for the purpose of hearing tax-payers will be held each day this week at 3 o'clock.

Dr. S. Feinberg, for several years Superintendent of the Emigrant Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, yesterday tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1. The Commissioners, in accepting it, passed a resolution recognizing the efficiency of his services.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club has elected C. F. Naething, President; J. M. O'Connell, Vice-President; Treasurer, H. J. Mohr; Recording Secretary, T. E. Schrenkeisen; Corresponding Secretary, W. L. Mitchell; Captain, F. E. Nagle, and Lieutenant, P. McManus.

The Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association have elected the following officers: President—Edward D. Butler; Vice-President—L. H. Donaldson; Recording Secretary—R. L. Purdy; Financial Secretary—T. W. S. Middleton; Treasurer—Richard W. Swan; Directors—Walter Coggeshall, H. F. J. Campbell.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer was unanimously elected Master of City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., on Monday evening, being promoted from the office of Junior Warden—a rare occurrence in Masonic lodges. He was installed the same evening by R. W. B. Ehlers, assisted by R. W. B. Corns. A large number of prominent Masons were present.

John Center, a policy-dealer at No. 218 Canal-street, was tried in the General Sessions Court yesterday for having sold a five-cent policy slip to a newsboy named Warren Sniffen. He was found guilty of violating the Lottery law, and, it being his second offense, Judge Cowing sentenced him to two months in the penitentiary and a fine of $25.

A verdict for $700 damages was obtained in the Superior Court, yesterday, by Mrs. Catharine McDonough against Thomas Rafferty and John G. Williams, proprietors of a fat-rendering establishment at the foot of East Forty-fourth-street. Mrs. McDonough's husband was killed by an explosion of one of the fat-boilers in the defendants' establishment.

John Glass was arrested yesterday by Detective Crowley, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and arraigned before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for a violation of the Lottery law. The officer made an affidavit that the office No. 80 Bleecker-street was kept by Glass for the sale of policy slips. Justice Smith committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.

The report telegraphed from St. Louis that Jay Gould had purchased a controlling interest in the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad was denied by the representatives of both parties in interest here yesterday, but it was intimated that negotiations are in progress looking to an amicable working arrangement between that road and Gould's Missouri, Kansas and Texas line.

A fair for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children will be held on Friday and Saturday in the Sunday-school building of Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-street. On Friday the fair will be opened from 3 to 10 P. M., and on Saturday from 10:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. The tables will be attended by little girls, and will be plentifully supplied with beautiful Christmas gifts.

The Ward's Island Committee of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration yesterday passed a resolution to provide "a Christmas tree, two barrels of apples, a box of oranges, a box of raisins, and a sufficient quantity of nuts and candy" for the inmates of each of the institutions on Ward's Island. Also, that all be treated to "a first-class mutton stew" on Christmas Day, and that each of the employes be given a turkey.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Ewing, Executive Officer of the Night Medical Service, reported that 35 calls had been responded to during November. The premises No. 230 East Eighteenth-street and No. 63 Washington-street, having been reported to be in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health, were ordered to be vacated. Three cases of diphtheria were reported recently at No. 230 East Eighteenth-street.

William Healey, for 30 years in the employ of the Commissioners of Emigration as chief baker on Ward's Island, died yesterday morning. He was originally appointed through the influence of ex-Postmaster James Kelly, who was himself a baker by trade, and used to boast that he could make more bread in a given time than any other man in New-York. The Commissioners of Emigration passed eulogistic resolutions, and resolved to attend his funeral in a body.

The great fair in the Madison-Avenue Congregational Church will continue until Saturday, and there will be a pleasant promenade concert every evening. Special interest appears to be taken by visitors in the ballotings for the various gifts to prominent persons. The three-thousand-dollar bronze baptismal font, the three-hundred-and-fifty-dollar solid silver fruit-stand, the five-hundred-dollar Masonic jewel, and other valuable articles are causing a great deal of friendly rivalry.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, Gen. Smith acting as President in the absence of Mr. French, to open bids for the erection of the new Sixth Precinct Station-house. Six bids, ranging from $41,000 to $52,000, were opened, and they were referred to Chief Clerk Hawley for examination. At another meeting of the board the resignation of Patrolman O'Neil, of the Fourth Precinct, who is known as Nan, the Newsboy, was accepted. There were many serious charges against him.

The Produce Exchange yesterday received a communication from the Canal Department stating that the early closing of the canals by ice has locked up 90 boats on Section 8, 94 on Section 9, 63 on Section 10, and 19 on Section 11—making a total of 263 boats. Of these, 117 were bound for this port, the majority being laden with grain. This will probably be allowed to remain on board all Winter. The westward-bound boats are mostly laden with coal, which will be shipped by railroad.

William Flood, an ex-Post Office clerk, convicted of stealing letters, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, to four years and six months at hard labor. Flood committed a similar offense about two years ago, and was sent to prison for two years, but was pardoned by President Hayes. Soon after his release he sneaked into the Post Office through the entrance used by employes and pocketed several letters. He was detected in the act and arraigned before one of the United States Commissioners.

James F. Keegan, a reporter, was arrested yesterday in Park-row on a requisition granted by Gov. McClellan and recognized by Gov. Cornell. The process was issued on an indictment for criminal libel, which was found by the Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., at the instance of C. H. Winfield, a lawyer. Mr. Winfield claims that the prisoner, during his (Winfield's) absence in Europe, published libelous articles in New-Jersey newspapers reflecting upon him as counsel in the Lewis will case. On the arrival of Keegan at Police Head-quarters, he was surrendered to the officers from New-Jersey.

Dr. Alonzo G. Hull, the husband of Jane L. De Forest Hull, who in June, 1879, was murdered, at No. 140 West Forty-second-street, by the negro Chastine Cox, applied yesterday at the Coroner's office for the property which was stolen by Cox on the night of the murder, and which was recovered by Capt. Williams. The clerk took Dr. Hull to Police Head-quarters, and he recovered the property from Mr. St. John, in whose custody it has been since the 18th of July, 1879. It consists of a gold watch, a cameo set, five rings—of which two are set with diamonds, one with a ruby, one with a carbuncle, and one with antique enamel—a pair of gold earrings, and a topaz necklace.

BROOKLYN.

The third reception of the Young Men's Hebrew Union will be held on Christmas evening at No. 307 Fulton-street.

Henry Dopping, of No. 206 Richards-street, reported to the Police yesterday that a box containing bank-books representing $1,300 and $300 in money had been stolen from his house on Sunday evening.

The suit for divorce brought by Elizabeth Young against her husband, Jefferson Young, a retired naval officer, has been discontinued. It grew out of a family quarrel, and a number of other suits for divorce and slander, brought by other members of the family, and having the same origin, have also been withdrawn.

In the City Court, yesterday, Judge McCue, after withholding his opinion for a long time, finally decided to refuse the injunction asked for by ex-Commissioners of Police and Excise Erhardt and Leich to restrain James Jourdan from acting as sole head of the Police Department. It is not likely that any appeal will be taken from Judge McCue's decision.

The Penitentiary report to be submitted to the Board of Supervisors next Thursday, shows that the earnings of the prison for the year aggregated $65,698 21, a falling off of $27,000 as compared with the year preceding. The reduction is principally attributable to three causes—a fire which caused an entire suspension of work for a month; a marked falling off in the number of convicts, and the fact that the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company paid less by $24,796 36 for the convict labor during the present year that they had paid during the preceding 12 months.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Quite a number of small burglaries have been committed in the neighborhood of Wakefield, about two miles below the village of Mount Vernon. On Sunday night the residence of Mr. Enoch Lumb was entered by thieves. They cut a panel out of the main door of the house, pushed back the bolt, and thus entered the house. They carried off six pairs of lace curtains and a handsome piano cover. As they took no more of the valuables about the room, the family think the thieves must have been frightened off by some noise.

NEW-JERSEY.

Several cases of small-pox were reported in Elizabeth yesterday. Scarlet fever and malaria are making sad ravages in the neighborhood, especially about Bergen Point.

Charles H. Layton, a son of City Weigher Layton, of New-York, was arrested in Hackensack yesterday on a charge of threatening to kill David H. Price, of that town.

The Grand Jury of Essex County found an indictment for bigamy, yesterday, against Teresa Riemenschneider, who is known to have nine husbands, and also an indictment against her and her husband, Theodore H. Riemenschneider, for larceny from August Berenese.

The case of Miss Sara Cunningham, Principal of Public School No. 3 in Hoboken, was again brought to the notice of the Board of Education Monday night by a motion of Trustee Kiernan to transfer her to School No. 2. Miss Cunningham had been accused of misconduct, but the board, acting as a Committee of the Whole, exonerated her. Trustee Kiernan desired her transfer because the people of the Fourth Ward did not want her in that school. The motion was lost.

A conference was held yesterday between representatives of the State, Hudson County, and Jersey City in reference to a demand recently made by Attorney-General Stockton for the immediate payment of taxes due the State by the county. The State was represented by the Attorney-General, the county by Job W. Lippincott, counsel to the Board of Freeholders, and the city by Corporation Counsel Leon Abbett. Counselor Lippincott said the reason why the county was unable to pay its taxes was because the city was largely in arrears, and Mr. Abbett said the city paid up as fast as the money was paid in by the tax-payers. It was decided to postpone action until after the Legislature met, when an effort will be made to enact a law to enforce the prompt payment of taxes.

TO PROTECT BROOKLYN CHILDREN.

"The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," an organization similar to, although entirely distinct from, the society existing in this City, has just been formed. The articles of incorporation were filed in the County Clerk's office in Kings County yesterday. At a meeting of the Directors held last night in the house of Mr. Horace B. Claflin the following officers were elected: President—Henry R. Jones; Vice-President—H. B. Claflin; Second Vice-President—William B. Leonard; Secretary—Alexander Munn; Treasurer—George L. Pease. The President appointed the Executive Committee, as follows: Charles A. Denny, the Rev. Joseph Fransioli, N. Dana Wells, William G. Low, and Alfred D. White. The Superintendent will be appointed by the Executive Committee. Messrs. N. Dana Wells and Thomas S. Moore were appointed counsel.

THE MACKINNON PEN.

A holiday present that is handsome, novel, useful, and serviceable. The MacKinnon Pen Co., No. 200 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

Assume a Virtue, &c.

With remarkable unanimity, those selling old style two-thread machines talk Automatic and No Tension, though there is but one "Automatic" or "No Tension" sewing-machine in the world, and only one company can make or sell or it, WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 658 Broadway, City.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.

Are now offering a decided bargain to purchasers of Winter Outfits at the old stand, corner Nassau and Fulton streets. No truck!—*Advertisement.*

Poisoned Cheese.

Only exterminator where rats and mice never die in the house. Sold by druggists, 25 cents per bottle. Depot, No. 115 Fulton-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites

Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

About to Remove Up-town.

BARNUM's Great Cooper Institute Stores are selling off stock at forced sale. See his Advertisement.—*Advertisement.*

"Fact, I Assure You."

POISONED CHEESE will cleanse your house of rats, mice, or bugs. Depot, No. 115 Fulton-street.—*Advertisement.*

Leland's Sturtevant House.

Desirable suites of rooms and entire floors in private houses, 29th-st., for families, with board.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING; FRAUDS CLEARLY PROVED; KELLY FINALLY OUSTED; SHERMAN AND THE SENATE.

ENGLISH STATE TOPICS; A FOUL SLANDER DENIED.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND; KING GEORGE'S HIRELINGS; RUINED BY SPECULATION; NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

FIRE'S DISASTROUS WORK; A CRISIS IN IRISH AFFAIRS; THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS; EXPERIENCE WITH ENSILAGE; LARGE AND SMALL SWINE; NOTES FROM THE FARM AND GARDEN; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Why Suffer from Rheumatism when you can be cured as I have been, although a sufferer for 15 years, by the use of Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP?

RICHARD M. J. MARROW, Waterville, Conn.

Holiday Presents in Elegant Meerschaum PIPES and CIGAR-HOLDERS; also fine AMBER GOODS at reasonable prices. C. STEHR, No. 347 Broome-st., under Occidental Hotel.

Steel Frame, Fire-proof Safes, Combination Locks, Inside Bolt-works, Frothingham & Emory, 20 Vesey-st.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BYNNER—BREWER.—Dec. 11, at Melrose, Mass., EDGARTON BYNNER, of Brooklyn, to ANNIE LOUISE, daughter of Chas. H. Brewer, of Boston.

DYER—LA BAU.—At the Church of the Incarnation, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Lewis P. Clover, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, N. J., assisted by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, EDWARD TIFFANY DYER to EDITH, daughter of the Hon. Nicholas B. La Bau, deceased, and Mme. Francis Berger, and granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt.

SENEY—WEMPLE.—In Minneapolis, on Dec. 8, by the Rev. M. Riley, at the residence of the bride's mother, GRACE D. WEMPLE to ALBERT G. SENEY, both formerly of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ARBUTHNOT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 14, STEPHEN ARBUTHNOT.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ARNOUT.—At Tremont, 13th inst., ISABELLA, daughter of Isabella and the late Henry Arnout.
Funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence at Mount Hope.

BLISS.—Sunday evening, at the residence of his father, WILLIAM EDWARD, eldest son of George Bliss.
Funeral services at No. 397 5th-av., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CLEMENTS.—On 13th inst., NELSON CLEMENTS, Jr., M. D., in the 26th year of his age, son of Nelson and Emily Clements.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 37 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 9:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Members are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, NELSON CLEMENTS, Jr., at the residence of his father, No. 37 West 33d-st., Dec. 15, 1880, at 9:30 A. M.

A. E. M. PURDY, President.
W. M. CARPENTER, Secretary.

DAVIES.—On Tuesday morning, 14th inst., after a brief illness, JAMES, son of Mary and the late John M. Davies, in the 31st year of his age.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 39 West 50th-st., at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. Please omit flowers.

DICKINSON.—On Dec. 13, MERCY AMELIA, widow of the late Horace Dickinson, of Montreal, aged 86 years.
Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, W. R. Doubleday, No. 39 Second-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EVERIT.—At Gloversville, N. Y., on Second day, Twelfth month, 13th, RICHARD EVERIT, in the 83d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, Fourth day, 15th inst. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.

FORD.—Saturday morning, Dec. 11, of pneumonia, at the residence of his father, CHARLES FORD, second son of John R. Ford.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at No. 507 5th-av., Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

GILES.—At Homosassa, Fla., Sept. 7, 1879, GEORGE W., eldest son of William Ogden Giles, of this City.
The funeral service will take place at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Friday, Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

GUINAUD.—At Mount Kisco, Westchester County, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at the residence of his grandfather, Moses B. Thorn, EDWIN T., second son of Frederick T. and Adelia Guinaud, aged 13.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Mount Kisco, Thursday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of trains which leave Grand Central Depot 8:30 and 10:30 A. M.

HASKINS-SPARKS.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 14, ELIZA A., wife of Austin H. Haskins, in the 38th year of her age, and eldest daughter of Benj. C. Sparks.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HYATT.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, at her residence, near Tarrytown, Mrs. MARIETTA MORGAN, widow of Abraham Hyatt, in the 85th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Carriages will meet the 9 o'clock A. M. train from Grand Central Depot at Tarrytown.

LAMONT.—On 13th inst., JULIA A., widow of Archibald Lamont, in the 79th year of her age.
The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 69 Lexington-av., on Thursday afternoon, 16th inst., at 3:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MORELL.—At Beechwood, Scarborough, Westchester County, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1880, CATHARINE SCHERMERHORN MORELL, wife of Gen. George W. Morell and daughter of the late William Creighton, D. D., in the 61st year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

OGSBURY.—ALEXANDER A., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1880, of a lingering disease.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAYMOND.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 12, of membranous croup, JAMIE, only child of James and Lavinia L. Raymond, aged 2 years and 8 months.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 558 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WELLS.—On Monday, the 13th inst., FREDERICK, only son of John A. and Elizabeth T. Wells.
Funeral private. Interment at Newburg.

WELLS.—At the New-York Hospital, of typhoid fever, Monday evening, Dec. 13, HENRY FAY, son of the late Edward S. Wells and Mary F., wife of Jackson S. Schultz, aged 26 years.
Funeral services at No. 4 West 39th-st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 16, at 9:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WHEELER.—On Monday, Dec. 13, 1880, STAFFORD ANDREW WHEELER, son of A. S. and Nancy B. Wheeler, aged 31 years.
Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 19 Gallatin-place, Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 16, at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, Dec. 14, 1880, in Brooklyn, EDITH, youngest daughter of George H. and Edna Wilson, in the 4th year of her age.
Funeral private. Interment at Glen Cove, Friday 17th inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY,
REPLETE
With New and Beautiful Paintings,
RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE ATTENTION OF CONNOISSEURS.

IMPORTANT EXAMPLES BY MASTERS OF THE MODERN SCHOOLS:

Corot,	Diaz,	Dupré,
Fortuny,	Millet,	Troyon,
Rousseau,	Fromentin,	Clays,
Ziem,	Bouguereau,	Becker,
Gerome,	Pasini,	Jacque,
Lefebvre,	Schreyer,	Vibert,
Rosa Bonheur,	Domingo,	Boldini,

And very many others
CAREFULLY SELECTED.
For sale at moderate prices.
NEW WORKS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.
M. KNOEDLER & CO.,
NO. 170 5TH-AVENUE, CORNER 22D-STREET.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the Leavitt Art Galleries, No. 817 Broadway. Now on exhibition.

The entire private collection of Oriental Porcelains and other Ceramic Wares belonging to Mr. Samuel V. Wright, of this City. Also his

ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS in water-colors and oils. A choice selection of distinguished artists.

Bellows, (3,)	Hubbard,	Coomans,	Vibert, (2,)
Boughton, (2,)	Bristol,	Compte Calix,	Rossi,
Tiffany,	E. Johnson,	Detti,	Preyer,
W. Homer, (2,)	Aggrascot,	Delors,	Worms,
Perry,	Bouvier,	Greuze,	Villegas,
Wm. Hart, (2,)	Bouchard,	Harpignies,	Le Roux,
Jas. M. Hart,	Apol,	Lambert,	Meyerheim,

Meyer von Bremen, Tapiro, Verboeckhoven, and more than 50 others.

GIGANTIC RUG SALE THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30 o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Also Dec. 16, 17, and 18, at same hour. Now on exhibition.

ONE THOUSAND ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS—ONE THOUSAND.

In every variety of size, color, design, and price. Some of the large carpets will be sold each day.

BY THOS. E. KIRBY & CO., Auctioneers.

UNIQUE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE FIRST JAPANESE TRADING COMPANY OF TOKIO.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING, TO BE SOLD, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK, AT OUR ART ROOMS, NO. 845 BROADWAY, (opposite Wallack's,)

A VERY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF JAPANESE AND CHINESE ART TREASURES, ANCIENT AND MODERN, COMPRISING BEAUTIFUL BRONZES, EXTRAORDINARY IVORY CARVINGS, REMARKABLE EXAMPLES OF POTTERY ART, ELEGANT CLOISONNE ENAMELS, RICH EMBROIDERIES, HANDSOME SCREENS, SILVERS, LACQUERS, CHOICE PORCELAINS, ARMS and ARMOR, and other objects of interest to CONNOISSEURS, COLLECTORS, AND THOSE SEEKING CHOICE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF FINE SHERRIES,
BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1880,
At 12 o'clock,
At their sales-rooms, No. 55 Front-st., N. Y.,
By order of W. H. Starin, Esq.,
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5,000 Bottles,
The finest collection in the world,
Comprising
Olorosas, Amartillados, East Indian, &c.
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CLOCKS, BRONZES, METAL
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GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 18, 1880, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Batavia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for France direct, by steam-ship Calderа, via Havre; on Thursday at 11 A. M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Europe, by steam-ship Republic, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 3:30 A. M. for Scotland, direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for St. Marc and Maracaibo leave New-York Dec. 14. The mails for Honduras and Livingston leave New-York Dec. 14. The mails for Nassau leave New-York Dec. 14. The mails for Havana, Mexico, and the West Indies leave New-York Dec. 16. The mails for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York Dec. 17. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Dec. 18. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Dec. 18. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Jan. 4.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1880.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO SPLENDID NEW NOVELS.

Just published. Both by popular authors, and both very suitable for holiday presents at moderate prices.

CHATEAU D'OR.—The new novel by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, author of "Tempest and Sunshine," "Lena Rivers," "Forrest House," &c. Price, $1 50.

LOST FOR A WOMAN.—The new novel by MAY AGNES FLEMING, author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife," "Carried by Storm," &c. Price, $1 50.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—The largest, prettiest, and choicest selection—French, English, and American—that can be found in New-York, are at G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison-square, New-York.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL FOR JANUARY.

BEGINNING OF A NEW VOLUME.

CONTENTS:

THE VETERANS OF YESTERDAY. In Three Parts. Part First. From the French of BARBEY-CHARMAN.
THE EARLY HISTORY OF CHARLES JAMES FOX.
SOCIAL LIFE AMONG THE ANCIENT GREEKS.
THE INFLUENCE OF ART IN DAILY LIFE. V. Dress. By J. BEAVINGTON ATKINSON.
POLITICAL SOMNAMBULISM. By Prof. J. R. SEELEY.
HOLLAND AND ITS PEOPLE.
PHILOSOPHY AT CONCORD. By Mrs. A. B. BLAKE.
THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD'S NEW NOVEL.
VERS DE SOCIETE. By A. H. JAPP.
THE COURT AND LITERARY SALONS OF OLD PARIS.
EDITOR'S TABLE: *Eccentricities of Pronunciation—New and Old Art Theories—Mr. Presidents as Senators.*
NOTES FOR READERS.

The purpose of *Appletons' Journal* has been to provide intelligent readers with literature of a permanent and sterling character on all topics which affect public welfare and general culture; and it is the intention to adhere to this purpose in the future.

Large space will continue to be given to Literary and Art Themes, to Discussions of Social Questions, to Critical and Speculative Essays, to Papers, original and selected, that in any way are likely to interest intelligent people, or which will reflect the intellectual activity of the age.

Brilliant novelettes from French, British, and home writers will be a feature.

Considerable space will be given to comprehensive and analytical reviews of important new books. A sub-editorial department has been added, under the title of "*Notes for Readers*," in which will be preserved many minor things in literature of interest to readers.

"The Editor's Table," which has always enjoyed no little reputation for its acute and suggestive comments on current themes, will be continued as hitherto.

Finally, it should be observed that the subscription price is exceedingly low: a magazine of a very superior character, in the ample pages of which a large quantity of choice literature is presented, at three dollars a year, affords a combination of cheapness and excellence deserving notice.

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To those who take but one leading periodical, SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY ($4) offers special attractions, as covering a wide range in literature, science, and art, keeping its readers well abreast of the times, and storing up for them in its volumes, if preserved and bound, an encyclopedia of the age. A subscription to ST. NICHOLAS ($3) will delight the heart of a child for a whole year.

The attractions of these magazines for 1881, each in its own field, are more numerous and varied than in any previous season. Their united circulation is now about 200,000 copies monthly.

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SCRIBNER & CO., No. 743 Broadway, New-York.

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A FRAGMENT OF IRISH HISTORY, 1840-1850.
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"Young Ireland" is a memoir of the few stormy years in Ireland during which O'Connell was tried and convicted of conspiracy, and Smith O'Brien tried and convicted of high treason, written by one who was in succession the fellow-prisoner of each of them, and has seen since a remarkable career in Australia. The book is founded on the private correspondence of the leading men of the period, and throws a searching light on the Irish politics of the present day.

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Full lists of publications and of retail stock sent on application.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR JANUARY.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PERSECUTION. Prof. JOHN FISKE.
CONTROLLING FORCES IN AMERICAN POLITICS. Senator G. F. EDMUNDS.
ATHEISM IN COLLEGES. President JOHN BASCOM.
THE RUINS OF CENTRAL AMERICA. DESIRE CHARNAY.
PARTISAN GOVERNMENT. WM. D. LE SUEUR.
POPULAR ART-EDUCATION. Prof. JOHN F. WEIR.
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THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO.,
No. 31 Beekman-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received for all foreign publications.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Clarendon Hall, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Chairman.
FRANK EVERSHED, } Secretaries.
PETER J. STUYVESANT, }

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 14.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, 7 ..... 101¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Ark. Pa. L. R. 1st 7s	100	2d	100
$2,000 9	100	b 4	80½
Ark. Pa. M. & L. R. 1st	100	20½	20½
500 7	100	20	20
Tenn. 6s, c	100	47½	47½
R. C. & N. 1st	500	48	48
$1,000 ..... 97½	500	48½	48½
500 97	500	48	48
500 97	500	48½	48½
500 ..... 97½	500	48½	48½
C. & Clear. Ind.	100	b. 5	80
$5,000 101	500	b.a. 2	80½
C. R. I. & P. 1st 6s	1,000	100	100
2,000 100	1,000	100	100
Am. D. Imp. 7s, ex	100	102	102
$5,000 ..... 102½	100	102½	102½
N. J. C. 1st 6s	1,000	107	107
$1,000 ..... 107½	100	107½	107½
C. B. & Q. 7s, c	1,000	113	113
$4,000 113	500	b.a. 3	113
Des. & Ric G. 1st	2,000	104½	104½
2,000 ..... 104½	500	104½	104½
Erie 7s, ex	150	104½	104½
$1,000 ..... 104½	100	104½	104½
Ind., B. & W. 1st	100	107½	107½
2,000 ..... 107½	1,000	b.c. 30	107½
Ind., B. & W. 2d	500	65½	65½
2,000 ..... 65½	100	65	65
Int. & G. N. 2d	100	62	62
15,000 86	500	62½	62½
Can. So. 1st gtd	1,000	106	106
10,000 101	Pacific Mail.		
M., K. & T. 2d, c	100	50½	50½
1,000 ..... 50½	Union Pacific.		
Mo. Kan. & T. 2d	1,000	107½	107½
10,000 ..... 74½	1,000	107½	107½
40,000 ..... 74½	1,000	107½	107½
10

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA..........TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 3:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA..........TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 8 A. M.
ABYSSINIA..........TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING..........TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 7 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
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UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL..Thursday, Dec. 23, 0:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY......Saturday, Jan. 1, 3 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL..........Thursday, Jan. 6, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY..Saturday, Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
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The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 130 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.
BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid first-class full-powered steamers
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Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck.
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INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Dec. 18, 6 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Thursday, Dec. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Jan. 8, noon
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Thursday, Jan. 13, 6 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Dec. 16, 6 A. M.
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Dec. 23, 12 A. M.
IRISH SERVICE, (for Belfast Direct.)
STATE OF ALABAMA..........About Jan. 5
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Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
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CALDERA, BREVILLE..........
LABRADOR, DELORT..........Wednesday, Dec. 22, 9 A. M.
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, TORLON..Wed., Dec. 29, 2 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
BATAVIA..........Wednesday, 15th Dec., 3:30 P. M.
GALLIA..........Wednesday, 22d Dec., 9 A. M.
BOTHNIA..........Wednesday, 29th Dec., 2:30 P. M.
PARTHIA..........Wednesday, 5th Jan., 9 A. M.
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ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Devonia....Dec. 18, 6 A. M. | Ethiopia........Jan. 1, 6 A. M.
Anchoria...Dec. 25, 11 A. M. | Bolivia..........Jan. 8, noon
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
*Italia.....Dec. 18, 6 A. M. | Alsatia.....Dec. 29, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers marked * do not carry passengers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
MOSEL.....Sat., Dec. 18 | RHEIN..........Sat., Jan. 1
DONAU.....Sat., Dec. 25 | NECKAR..........Sat., Jan. 8
First Cabin..........$100
Second Cabin..........$60
Steerage..........$30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Steamers sail from pier between 2d and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
LESSING..........Dec. 16 | WIELAND..........Dec. 30
SUEVIA..........Dec. 23 | FRISIA..........Jan. 6
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $60. Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $26.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

MONARCH LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Splendid new, fast steamers, each 4,700 tons burden, leave docks adjoining Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
PERSIAN MONARCH..........Dec. 18
ASSYRIAN MONARCH..........Dec. 24
Saloon passage, with very superior accommodation, $75. No steerage passengers taken on eastward voyage. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from London to New-York at low rates.
For freight and passage apply to
PATTON, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 6 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
ROTTERDAM..........Wednesday, Dec. 15
MAAS..........Wednesday, Dec. 22
W. A. SCHOLTEN..........Wednesday, Jan. 5
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO. | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passenger Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
*France, Sat., Dec. 18, 6 A. M. | *Holland
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Erin, Wed., Dec. 15, 3 P. M. | Helvetia, Sat., Dec. 18, 6 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship COLON..........Tuesday, Dec. 21
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sat., Dec. 18, 2 P. M. or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND MEXICO.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Fisher, Wednesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF AUGUSTA, Capt. Nickerson... Sat., Dec. 18
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and steamer Florida, via Inside Route, and steamer St. Johns, via Outside Line, to Jacksonville and all points on the St. Johns River.
H. YONGE, Jr., Agent, | GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Union Office, | Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
317 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R.
315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Thursday, Dec. 16
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA..........Thursday, Dec. 23
BRITISH EMPIRE, (Havana only)...Thursday, Dec. 30
*These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
S. S. City of Merida will leave N. Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
ONLY WEEKLY LINE OF AMERICAN STEAMERS.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NEWPORT (new)..........Thursday, Dec. 16
S. S. SARATOGA..........Thursday, Dec. 23
S. S. NIAGARA..........Thursday, Dec. 30
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
S. S. MORRO CASTLE..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15
S. S. CHARLESTON..........SATURDAY, Dec. 18
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote, Wednesday, Dec. 1
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (old) stock and bonds, Pacific Railroad of Missouri "Cowdrey" stock, wanted by EDW'D C. FOX & CO., No. 3 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Kountze Brothers,
BANKERS,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building)
NEW-YORK.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
and
Circular Notes
Issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.
Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in the United States.
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances.
Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	G. G. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
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MARTIN BATES,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE 7s,
DUE 1920.
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
WE OFFER THE ABOVE DESCRIBED BONDS AT PAR AND INTEREST, RESERVING THE RIGHT TO ADVANCE THE PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE.
CLOSSON & HAYS,
NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.

NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY FOUR PER CENT. RAILROAD COMPROMISE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 7, 1880.
The Sinking Fund Commission of the City of Allegheny, Penn., hereby give notice that they are ready to retire at any time after Dec. 15, 1880, the following outstanding Four Per Cent. Railroad Compromise Bonds, issued by said city under act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1862, entitled an "Act relative to the Railroad Indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," viz.: Nos. [illegible] for $1,000 each.
The said Commission further give notice in case the above described bonds are not surrendered on or before the 20th day of January, A. D. 1881, that the interest thereon will then cease from that date, and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds shall look only to the deposit in the Bank of Pittsburg for payment of the same. JAMES BROWN, Controller.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 20 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK..........LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1880.
BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that Geo. A. Robbins, surviving Trustee under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has determined by lot 87 of said bonds to be called in to complete the payments due to the sinking fund; and said bonds are hereby called in and will be paid at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the 31st of December, 1880, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: Nos. [illegible]
Interest on such bonds will cease on the 31st of December, 1880, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:
The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company are hereby notified that the company, exercising the right to redeem said bonds upon six months' notice, as expressed on the face of said bonds, hereby notifies the holders thereof that they will redeem the said bonds upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of said company, at No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1881, by paying to the holders thereof, respectively, the full amount of the principal sum which would be payable upon each of said bonds at its maturity, together with all interest due and payable upon any coupons annexed thereto, according to their tenor, and also an additional premium of five per centum of the principal sum due upon each of said bonds.
Attest: T. L. WATSON, Secretary B. & N. Y. A. L. R. R. CO.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books for subscription to the capital stock of the United States International Commission will be opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November inst. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription, and the remaining 90 per cent. as follows, viz.:
15 per cent. on the 1st March, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st May, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st July, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st September, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st November, 1881.
15 per cent. on the 1st January, 1882.
H. G. STEBBINS, Pres't U. S. Intern'l Commission.
W. L. STRONG, Chairman Executive Committee.
G. W. DEBEVOISE, Treas. Executive Committee.
R. G. ROLSTON, Chairman Finance Committee.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.
OFFICE OF THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1880.
The following resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors:
"Resolved, That a second assessment of 20 per cent. upon the subscriptions for the new capital stock of this company (authorized by the Special Stockholders' Meeting of Oct. 20, 1880,) be, and the same is hereby, ordered, payable Jan. 3, 1881, at the company's office in New-York."
Stockholders are requested to present or mail their subscription certificates, with their checks, in order that the payment may be properly entered thereon.
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

John A. Dodge & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the stock market sent free.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. | SAM'L D. DAVIS.

ONE OF THE LARGEST HOUSES IN ITS line, well known for many years to the wholesale trade of this City as thoroughly responsible and of very high commercial credit, is now in urgent need of $20,000 cash for a few months, for which they will pay a bonus of $3,000, and give absolute security. A clean profit of $3,000 and no risk. The closest investigation is earnestly requested. Principals only may address R. H. WALKER, Post Office Box No. 3,575, New-York.

NOTICE.
The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SENECA FALLS, located at Seneca Falls, in the State of New-York, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and others, creditors of said association, are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
ALBERT COOK, President.
Dated Nov. 29, 1880.

THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1880.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close Dec. 24, in order to prepare for the adjourned meeting of the stockholders to be held in St. Louis Jan. 17 next, and will reopen Jan. 18.
C. D. ASHLEY, Transfer Agent.

BROOKLYN BONDS.
Kings County Bonds, Miscellaneous Bonds, Gas, Bank, Insurance, and other stocks, bought and sold by FRANK B. BEERS, No. 18 Court-st., Phenix Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY,
Buy and Sell Mining Stocks and other Pacific Coast securities; sell Exchange Telegraphic Transfers and Credits available throughout the West and Europe, and forward Freight, Packages, and Valuables to all parts of the World.

EDW. C. FOX & CO.,
NO. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Buy and sell all active stocks on the New-York Stock Exchange, on margin or for cash.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY,
NO. 45 WALL-ST.,
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS IN RAILWAY SHARES, BONDS, &c.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ANTIQUE CURTAINS,
ORIENTAL PORTIERES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
CABINETS, SCREENS,
FANCY CHAIRS, EASELS,
PEDESTALS, &c., &c.

New and Useful Articles AT REASONABLE PRICES.

B. L. Solomon's Sons
No. 29 Union-square, cor. 16th-st.

THE HOLIDAYS.
Buy your Christmas Presents at the Exchange for Women's Work. Invitations for parties and receptions directed and sent. No. 4 East 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; well recommended by present employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 153 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing and obliging; assist with washing and ironing if required; City reference. Call at No. 241 West 36th-st., one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl in private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 448 West 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, or Nurse and Seamstress.—Best City reference. Call at No. 298 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid; no hotel or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 884 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; or to take care of children and sew; good City reference. Call at No. 158 West 23d-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands all branches of cooking and baking; will do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 406 7th-av., Room No. 3.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; will assist at washing and ironing; best City reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 315 East 20th-st., Room No. 8.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS ENGLISH and American cooking; private family; soups, meats; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 204 West 13th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as good cook; bread, &c.; willing to assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 309 East 24th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a boarding-house; no objections to the country. Address, by postal card, S. Buchannan, No. 147 West 33d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady woman; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Call at No. 342 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN PRIVATE FAMILY; 13 years' reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 9 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS plain cook or kitchen-maid; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 224 East 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable middle-aged woman, to cook, wash, and iron in small private family. Call at 113 West 30th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and assist with washing in private family; best reference; no cards. Call at No. 225 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 282 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business; City and country reference. Call at No. 303 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, game, pastry desserts of all kinds. Call at present employer's, Bentley, 104 West 40th-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY competent person to go out by day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 160 East 36th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of ability, no incumbrance, to take charge of a gentleman's home; capable of giving children a mother's care; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. Luckey, Box No. 187 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEKEEPER where there are servants, or the care of an invalid; best of references. Address M. E. R., No. 471 West 23d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work in a small family; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 206 East 59th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—OR AS COOK AND DO COARSE Washing.—By a Protestant woman; City or country; two years' best reference. Call at No. 255 West 30th-st., three flights up, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN PRIVATE family; good, plain cook; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 248 West 47th-st., one flight, Room No. 5.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, to do general house-work; just landed. Call at store, No. 203 East 20th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work, with her daughter, 13 years old; City reference. Call at 85 West 44th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; good City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 308 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—BY A COLORED woman as laundress or plain cook; City or country. Address M. L., Box No. 264 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; eight years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 209 West 57th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—SUCH A POSITION wanted in or near this City, to take care of children, assist in repairing their clothes, and teach them correctly English, music, French; terms moderate; excellent City references. Address E. M., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Address A. S., Box No. 201 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of infants or growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., two flights.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT infant's nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 213 West 18th-st., grocery.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; City reference. Call at No. 574 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—EMPLOYMENT IN A PRIVATE family as operator and seamstress; is willing to assist at other household employment; by a young woman whose remaining parent has recently died. Address M. H. C., No. 509 West 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, colored, to go out by the day or week. Call or address, for two days, No. 208 West 41st-st., second house, top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS; CAN ASSIST at dress-making; would like a few more engagements by the day; terms, 75c. per day. No. 124 West 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY OR week; first-class cutter and fitter; ladies' and children's dresses; City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 280 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, and assist with chamber-work; over six years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 425 [illegible] near 25th-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS family or gentlemen's washing; first-class hand on babies' clothes; references. Call at No. 221 West 37th-st., third floor, Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS gent's and family washing to take home by the week or month; cards answered. Call at No. 148 West 32d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman family washing to do by the day, week, or month. Call or address Mrs. Barrette, No. 320 East 24th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG MARRIED woman as wet-nurse; first baby; two months' doctor's reference. Call at 141 West 25th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, fine, rapid writer, desires position in banker's, broker's, insurance, or other office where there is possibility for advancement. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—BY young active man, just arrived from England; experienced; good testimonials; country not objected to. Call or address J. M., No. 266 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A VERY steady young colored man; careful City driver; strictly temperate; will be generally useful; not afraid of work; first-class City reference from last employers. Address E. D., Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wishes to find a situation for his coachman; can give him the best recommendation. Address, for two days, J. B., care J. B. Brewster & Co., 47th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE single young man; willing and obliging; the best City reference. Address R. P. D., No. 35 West 18th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHMAN; understands horses, harness, and driving; first-class City reference. Address G. M. C., No. 308 Madison-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care and management of horses thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address J. D., 237 West 40th-st., rear.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS his business in all its branches; first-class City reference. Address R., Box No. 296 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; has first-class City reference. Call or address A. G., No. 219 West 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG, SINGLE MAN; CAN furnish the very best reference; country preferred. Call or address No. 120 West 28th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT; understands his business in every particular; grow grapes under glass either hot or cold; no place without glass accepted; best reference if required. Address S. R., Box No. 281 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address, for four days, A. B. C., No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

JANITOR AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT young married man with best City reference; sober, honest, and trustworthy. Address J. E., Box No. 257 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A STRONG YOUNG Frenchman, lately arrived, a situation where he can make himself generally useful; can take care of horse and cows; City or country; private family preferred. Call or address, care of Mrs. Geis, No. 332 East 26th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A FRENCH WAITER, JUST arrived from France, as useful man in a private family; willing, obliging; wages no objection. Address Jean, Box No. 251 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A YOUNG ORPHAN; CAN write and speak English and German; good scholar; in an office or wholesale house. Address Hans, No. 230 East 41st-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ACTIVE, TEMPERATE MAN, 30 years of age, experienced, with best references, in a private establishment, or any other position he may be able to secure. Address Dombey, Box No. 283 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN IN private family; City reference; wages, $25. Address Peter, Advertising Office, No. 564 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED English waiter; good City reference; understands the care of silver and salads; scientific in all his duties. Address G. F., No. 306 East 33d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; will make himself useful; first-class City references. Address H. J., Box No. 259 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGE 25, IN A private family; five years' reference. Address H. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WATCHMAN.—BY A MAN 35 YEARS OF AGE, single, in a bank, storehouse, or private property; will furnish excellent references as to ability, honesty, &c. Address H. P., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WE DESIRE TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES of a thoroughly competent gentleman as manager of our upholstery department; also traveling salesman for the West in cabinet hardware, upholstery goods, and trimmings. Liberal salaries to energetic men of good character and abilities. Address with references and full particulars, A. H. & CO., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SERVANT, ENGLISH, American, German, or Swede, Protestant, for the kitchen work of a small family a short distance in the country, where two girls are kept; must be a good plain cook and good washer and ironer. Apply at No. [illegible] from office, one flight up, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—DOUBLE ENTRY; a steady, industrious young man, not under 25, educated, with mechanical tendencies; good parentage and references; location near Post Office. Address Box No. 2,501 Post Office, in applicant's handwriting.

WE WANT A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG man in our office to assist in taking outside orders, collecting, &c.; one having some knowledge of drawing preferred. Call or address HOJER & GRAHAN, No. 97 Duane-st.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER WANTED; with good references; one who understands horses. Apply at No. 259 Greenwich-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE. ADDRESS by mail, in handwriting of applicant, H. M. & H., Room No. 94, Trinity Building.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; PROTESTANT; wages, $10. Call, from 9 to 12, at No. 64 East 55th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, WILLING TO DO chamber-work in a small family. Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 11 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a small private family; City reference required. Call at No. 184 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY AT NO. 425 5th-av., at 2:30 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PORT ROYAL AND AUGUSTA RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 238 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1880.
THE COUPONS OF THE PORT ROYAL AND AUGUSTA RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1881, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company. Also, at same time and place, will be paid 3 per cent. dividend to the holders of the Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company's Income Bonds, on presentation of coupons 3 and 4.
R. H. THAYER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1880.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company will be paid at this office on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 21st of January next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF $1 75 PER SHARE HAS been declared, payable on the 23d day of December, instant, to the holders of the preferred shares of this company at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in this City.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th December and opened on the 5th day of January next.
H. A. BARLING, President.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1880.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1881, OF the bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be paid at maturity by
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of 2 per cent., (Two dollars per share,) payable Jan. 12, 1881. The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 3 and reopened Jan. 17. GEO. H. ADAMS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SEATTLE AND WALLA WALLA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Supreme Court, trial to be had in the City and County of New-York. WATSON C. SQUIRE, plaintiff, against THE SEATTLE AND WALLA WALLA RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant. Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated November 8th, 1880.
CHAMBERLAIN, CARTER & EATON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 346 Broadway, New-York City.
To the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles Daniels, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of December, 1880, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City, County, and State of New-York. Dated December 7, 1880.
CHAMBERLAIN, CARTER & EATON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, New-York City.
d8-law6wW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1880.—Present, Hon. Theodore Westbrook, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of the BUTTE COUNTY MINING COMPANY, for an order to authorize it to assume the name of the MIOCENE MINING COMPANY.—On reading and filing the report of Rockwell Kent, Esq., Referee herein, appointed to take proof of the facts stated in a petition of the Butte County Mining Company for authority to change its name to the Miocene Mining Company, and of the due publication of the same, which report is dated the 19th day of June, 1880, it appearing from said report that the facts set forth in the said petition are true, and that the notice of the application of said company for an order to authorize it to change its name has been duly published according to law, and the court being satisfied that no reasonable objection exists to such corporation changing its name: It is ordered that the said Referee's report be, and the same is hereby, confirmed, and that the Butte County Mining Company be, and it is authorized to assume the corporate name of Miocene Mining Company from and after the 23d day of June, 1880. Enter, T. R. WESTBROOK.
d8-law6wW

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the creditors of JAMES PARKER and WINFIELD WAGNER, partners, trading under the name of Parker & Wagner, of the city of Paterson, N. J., that all claims against their estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their Assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the seventh day of February next, being three months from the date of assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the estate of Parker & Wagner will be filed with the Surrogate of the county of Passaic before the ensuing April term of the Orphans' Court of said county, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.
—Dated November 20, 1880. OMAR A. JENKS.
d1-law6wW Paterson, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—TWO fourth story front rooms, southern exposure, with open fire-places; to rent, with board; best references required. Address R. S., Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NOS. 66 AND 67 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An entire third floor of four connecting rooms; private tables only; references exchanged.

A LARGE SUNNY ROOM ON UPPER floor for gentleman and wife; hall rooms for gentlemen; first-class board; proper references. No. 38 West 42d-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS CAN have desirable rooms at No. 186 5th-av., with board; strictly first class; references, &c.

WITH BOARD, IN THE ELEGANT MANSION, (50 feet front,) No. 245 West 14th-st., double room on second floor.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE, four rooms; table as desired; accommodations for single gentlemen. No. 101 Madison-av.

A BACK PARLOR, WITH PRIVATE BATH, to rent, with board; also two hall rooms; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 28d-st.

A FLOOR, ALSO SMALL ROOMS TO LET, with first-class board; a few table boarders taken; references. No. 121 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

SUNNY FRONT SECOND-FLOOR SQUARE room; fourth floor sunny square room; superior board. No. 29 5th-av.

NO. 7 EAST 31ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, A large square and hall room on upper floor; references.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS with board; references.

AT NO. 239 WEST 127TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board.

TWO LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS, with board; private bath. No. 29 East 30th-st.

ROOMS, WITH UNEXCEPTIONABLE board. No. 145 East 21st-st.; reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 253, NEAR 28TH-ST.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining, to single gentleman or gentleman and wife; references required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room and hall room to let to gentlemen in private family. Call at No. 204 West 38th-st.

CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT board, for gentlemen only at No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-square.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT PARLORS; front sunny room second floor, extra in size and appointments.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR; ALSO, rooms for gentlemen; references. 24 East 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD; gentlemen only; references. No. 83 East 25th-st.

HOTELS.

GRAND BOULEVARD HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 59TH-ST.—Wall-st. 30 minutes via Elevated Railroad. Several handsome suites overlooking Broadway entrance to Park; $20, $25, and $30 for two persons, including board. Elevator, electric bells, hot and cold water, and bath-rooms on each floor. Transient, $2 50 per day. European plan. Rooms, 75 cents upward. Restaurant at popular prices. JOHN A. HICKS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 4 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M.
Express for Baltimore, except Sunday, 1 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
19 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most improved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after Nov. 28, 1880,
Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
[illegible] and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M. and 12 night.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, [illegible] On Sunday, [illegible] Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex station, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Station, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 6, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11 A. M., to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Accommodation to Albany and Troy.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and, excepting Sunday night, for Montreal, via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.
9 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Auburn Road stations and for Montreal via St. Albans.
11:30 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 85, 252, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER,
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. | Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILROAD,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
MODEL FAST LINE TO THE WEST, via Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
On and after Dec. 1, Passenger Trains leave Central Railroad of New-Jersey Depot, from the foot of Liberty-st., as follows:
9 A. M., except Sunday, for Washington and the West, with Parlor Cars attached.
7 P. M., Daily, for Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. Entire train runs through to Chicago, also Through Cars to Cincinnati.
11:30 P. M., Daily, for Washington and the West, with Sleeping Cars attached.
The New B. and O. PALACE SLEEPING CARS attached to all Trains.
No other Line makes faster time to the West. Trains arrive from the West at 6:40 A. M., 4 P. M., and 9:20 P. M.
Principal New-York Office, 315 Broadway, also 942 Broadway. Tickets secured and baggage checked through to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.
Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.
E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at [illegible] P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH, VIA NEW-YORK, Woodhaven and Rockaway R. R. Trains run daily, except Sundays, as follows: From Hunter's Point—[illegible] Leave Rockaway—7:40 A. M.; 3:10, 6:10 P. M.

ELECTIONS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1880.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1881. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

ANNUAL ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1880, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Mission Chapel, as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
J. F. WYCKOFF, Secretary of Board of Trustees.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1880.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall-st., on the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. THE HOLIDAY COMEDY,
NEEDLES AND PINS.
Exquisitely put on the stage.—TELEGRAM.
Brimming with comical situations.—WORLD.
Not a dull line in it.—SUN.
Bursts of laughter at every moment.—TRUTH.
Inexhaustible mine of merriment.—REPUBLIC.
Entirely bright and refreshing.—TRIBUNE.
The evening passes like magic.—TIMES.
THREE HOURS OF MERRIMENT, MUSIC, AND SPECTACLE!
Mr. James Lewis, Charles Fisher, John Drew, John Brand, Misses Fanny Morant, Ada Rehan, Mary Fielding, Maggie Harold, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.
THE NURSERY COTILLION A GREAT HIT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SEATS may be ordered now for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR MATINEES.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE. 14th-st. & B'way.
Mr. A. M. PALMER..........Proprietor and Manager
Revival for a limited number of times of the
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
of the great success of the season of 1878-9,
Bronson Howard's charming society drama,
THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.
EVERY EVENING at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:45.
Seats can be secured by mail, telegraph, or telephone.

SPECIAL SEATS FOR THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel. Special telephone.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
In consequence of the production of Herman Merivale's play,
FORGET ME NOT.
Mr. WALLACK is compelled to announce that the bright and greatly successful comedy,
THE GUV'NOR,
can only be given TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW, 16th; FRIDAY, 17th, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES FOR THE PRESENT.
FORGET ME NOT
Will be produced on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
THE SCENERY, MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS ENTIRELY NEW.
Mr. OSMOND TEARLE,
Mr. HARRY EDWARDS, Mr. GERALD EYRE,
Miss ROSE COGHLAN,
Her first appearance in three months,
Mme. PONISI, Miss STELLA BONIFACE,
Miss AGNES ELLIOT,
and others.
Due notice will be given of the reproduction of THE GUV'NOR.

STEINWAY HALL. MATINEE.
RAFAEL JOSEFFY and THEODORE THOMAS, and his unrivaled Orchestra, THURSDAY Matinée, Dec. 16, at 2.
PROGRAMME:
SUITE No. 3, "ROMA," (Posthumous.)..........Bizet
CONCERTO for Piano No. 1, E minor..........F. Chopin
Mr. RAFAEL JOSEFFY.
OVERTURE "MEDEA,"..........Woldemar Bargiel
PIANO SOLOS { a. Consolation No. 3.......... b. Valse caprice d'après Schubert.......... c. Gnomenreigen.......... } F. Liszt
Mr. RAFAEL JOSEFFY.
LARGO..........G. F. Haendel
Mr. HERMAN BRANDT, (Violin obligato.)
FANTASIA—"Ruins of Athens"..........Beethoven-Liszt
Mr. RAFAEL JOSEFFY.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. At Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Ed. Schuberth & Co.

GO TO ST. LEO'S FAIR,
28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; rare articles for Christmas presents at very moderate prices; one thousand dollars in gold; an elegant brougham, made to order for the Fair by Brewster & Co., and now on exhibition at their ware-rooms, 5th-av. and 37th-st.; a very stylish team of bay horses, value over $1,200; each of the above articles $1 subscription. A very superior set of double harness, made to order for the Fair, on which the crest or monogram of winning subscriber will be placed—50 cents subscription; rare vases, elegantly painted and worked screens, and innumerable articles of beauty and value for holiday presents—subscription prices from 25 cents up to $1. Visit the Fair and help the good work.

HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE..........Associate Manager
Last week of | J. H. Haverly's Latest Departure. | Last week of
100 Black 100 | | 100 Perform'rs 100
Georgia Minstrels. | | Colossal Carnival.
The Greatest Novelty in Modern Minstrelsy.
Last 2 Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, for the Holidays, Abbey's Mammoth Pantomime and Specialty Company.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART..........Proprietors
JOHN E. CANNON..........Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, and DURING THE WEEK,
HARRIGAN & HART
In Edward Harrigan's new comic play, entitled the MULLIGAN GUARD'S NOMINEE.
New and Original Music by Mr. Dave Braham.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager
EIGHTH WEEK OF RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.
EVERY EVENING at 8, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2,
HIAWATHA.
In preparation for the Holidays the fairy spectacle,
BABES IN THE WOOD.
The model of the principal scene can now be seen at Macy's, corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st.

HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
28th-st. & B'way. | J. H. Haverly....Prop. and Manager
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
MARY ANDERSON. | THIS (WEDNESDAY)
MARY ANDERSON. | EVENING
MARY ANDERSON. | LAST TIME OF
MARY ANDERSON. | EVADNE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, INGOMAR.
Next week LOVE and THE HUNCHBACK.

CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE WORLD.
175,672 MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY CATALOGUE FREE.
LEGGAT BROS., No. 3 Beekman-st., New-York.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SALVINI.
SEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.
SALVINI.
Supported by an American Company.
(Under the management of Mr. JOHN STETSON.)
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING..........OTHELLO
FRIDAY..........HAMLET
SATURDAY (Evening)..........LA MORTE CIVILE

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.
POOLE & DONNELLY..........Lessees and Managers
RESERVED SEATS (Orchestra Circle and Balcony) 50c.
ANNIE PIXLEY IN M'LISS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRANDEST PIECE OF MECHANISM IN the world, the GREAT COLUMBUS CLOCK on exhibition at No. 366 Broadway, corner 23d-st.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Opera by Sullivan and Gilbert. The only authorized edition, with words and music complete, $1.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 25 Union-square.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MEFISTOFELE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.
TWENTY-SIXTH NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 15,
FOR THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
Boito's Opera,
MEFISTOFELE.
Faust, Signor CAMPANINI; Mefistofele, Signor NOVARA; Marta, Miss A. L. CARY, and Margherita, Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA.
Director of the Music and Conductor...Signor ARDITI
FRIDAY, Dec. 17, (for the last time,)
Donizetti's opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Edgardo, Signor RAVELLI; Enrico Ashton, Signor GALASSI, and Lucia, Mme. ETELKA GERSTER.
LAST GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, DEC. 18, at 2 o'clock,
Verdi's chef d'œuvre,
AIDA.
Signori CAMPANINI, GALASSI, NOVARA, MONTI; Miss A. L. CARY and Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—SUNDAY, DEC. 19, GRAND SACRED CONCERT will take place, (positively the last this season,) in which Mme. ETELKA GERSTER will sing for the first time this season in concert.
POPULAR PRICES.
See special advertisement.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, (last time)
LA SONNAMBULA.
Signor CAMPANINI, Signor DEL PUENTE, and Mme. ETELKA GERSTER, (her last appearance but two this year.)
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, (first time,)
IL TROVATORE.
VALLERIA, CARY, GALASSI, and CAMPANINI.
THURSDAY, DEC. 23, GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, (last appearance but one of ETELKA GERSTER.)
MARTHA.
FRIDAY, DEC. 24, (last night,)
DON GIOVANNI.
Opera commences at 8. Box-office open from 9 till 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, at 8 P. M.
MME. ETELKA GERSTER'S only appearance in a concert.
MME. ALWINA VALLERIA.
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
MME. MARIE L. SWIFT.
MME. ANNA DE BELOCCA.
SIGNOR GALASSI.
SIGNOR DEL PUENTE.
SIGNOR RAVELLI.
and SIGNOR CAMPANINI.
FULL BAND AND CHORUS.
Conductor..........SIGNOR ARDITI.
POPULAR PRICES; 50 CENTS UP TO $2.
BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN.

BOXES AND CHOICE SEATS FOR THE opera and all theatres six days in advance at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel. N. B.—Subscribers' and stockholders' seats and boxes for opera bought.

YOUNG MEN.
New Evening Classes
Will be formed the 1st of January in
GERMAN, FRENCH, AND PHONOGRAPHY,
At the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
OLD CLASSES—Continued, to which there is still admission, in
BOOK-KEEPING, (taught individually,)
WRITING, (taught individually,)
PHONOGRAPHY,
GERMAN,
FRENCH,
SPANISH,
VOCAL MUSIC,
GYMNASTICS.
ENTERTAINMENTS, (every month,)
POPULAR LECTURES, (six more in present course,)
READING-ROOM, (400 journals,)
LIBRARY, (12,500 volumes,)
LITERARY SOCIETY, (weekly,)
MEDICAL TALKS, (five,)
BOWLING ALLEY,
BATHS.
Tickets procured now good till Jan. 1, 1882.
Members are admitted free, accompanied by a lady, to the Entertainments and Popular Lectures.
Any young man of good character can become a member on the recommendation of a responsible person and the payment of $5.
A full annual ticket, costing $5, admits the holder to all the privileges named above. A charge of $2 50 additional is made for dressing-box if gymnasium is used.
Boys under 16 not admitted to gymnasium EVENINGS. They can procure for $[illegible] tickets to Gymnasium only, day admission.

GRAND HEBREW FAIR
AT THE
Metropolitan Concert Hall.
THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHESTRA.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXCEPT FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Seventh Regiment New Armory
INAUGURATION BALL.
DEC. 15, 1880.
Tickets may be obtained from the active and veteran members of the regiment, and at Pond's Music store, No. 25 Union-square; C. H. Covell, No. 1,150 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and 42d-st.; G. T. Dillingham, No. 678 Broadway; and H. A. Bostwick, No. 11 Wall-st.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BALL.
POLICE NOTICE.
The carriage arrangements will be in charge of the Hack Inspectors of Twenty-sixth Police Precinct. Passengers will be set down at 4th-av. entrance with carriages facing north, and will be taken up with carriages facing south. In leaving the armory the first carriage in line will be taken. Fare for one or two persons to any part of the City below 14th-st. and the Harlem River, $2; for more than two persons, $3.

CHICKERING HALL.
LAST THREE NIGHTS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8,
JOHN L. STODDARD
on the
PASSION PLAY OF OBER-AMMERGAU,
Superbly illustrated by
GRAPHIC AND GENUINE VIEWS.
Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, 25c. and 50c. extra. Seats secured at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. 24th-st. & B'way.
Every evening at 8:30; Saturday Matinée at 2.

HAZEL KIRKE	11TH MONTH	HAZEL KIRKE

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE, B'WAY, 30th & 31st sts.
LAST NINE PERFORMANCES OF
LAWN-TENNIS and D'JAKH and D'JILL.
LAWN-TENNIS and D'JAKH and D'JILL.
Dec. 24, by arrangement with R. D'Oyly Carte, H. B. Farnie's only original London version of
OLIVETTE.
OLIVETTE.
OLIVETTE.
Sale of seats commences Saturday, Dec. 18.

ABBEY'S (NEW) PARK THEATRE.
"The handsomest theatre in the Metropolis."
HENRY E. ABBEY..........Lessee and Manager
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK OF
SECOND MONTH. LAST WEEK. | THE LEGION OF HONOR. | GREAT SUCCESS. LAST WEEK.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, LAWRENCE BARRETT in W. D. Howells' adaptation, YORICK'S LOVE.

GRAND FAIR, MADISON-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 45th-st., continues until SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Elegant holiday gifts. Promenade concert by stringed orchestra each night. Voting on Diamond Medal of Eighth Regiment closes this evening. Also on Diamond Locket to go to most popular lady. Fair opens at 7:30 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY AND 33D-ST.
Last nights of Bartley Campbell's
MATRIMONY.
In active preparation, Bartley Campbell's great Irish drama, MY GERALDINE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. BIRCH AND BACKUS.
OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway and 29th-st.
The new piece received with screams.
SCENES AT ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S.
A roaring Bill this Week.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

80 MOVING (AUTOMATIC) FIGURES TO be seen at the exhibition parlors of the GREAT COLUMBUS CLOCK, No. 366 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

REDUCTION OF FARE.
FALL RIVER LINE. $3.00 TO BOSTON.
FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.
Corresponding reduction to all Eastern points. Magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY daily (Sundays included), from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 4:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn, 4 P. M.; Jersey City, 4 P. M., via Annex boats.
Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the office on the Pier, and on board steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE TO BOSTON.
CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST.
$2 ONLY FOR FIRST-CLASS LIMITED TICKETS.
Steamers MASSACHUSETTS and NARRAGANSETT daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st., 4:30 P. M.
State-rooms secured at Westcott's Express Offices, Nos. 363 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR BOSTON.
Freight only. Steamers daily (except Sunday) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot Warren-st., at 5 P. M.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
FOR Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 7, 11:00 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 6, 9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 9th...12:30 P. M.	Wed'sday, 8th...10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 11th...1:30 P. M.	Friday, 10th...12:00 M.
Tuesday, 14th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13th...1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 16th...3:30 P. M.	Wed'sday, 15th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th...3:30 A. M.	Friday, 17th...7:30 A. M.

Weather permitting.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 25 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, NASHUA, PORTLAND, and the EAST, via NEW-LONDON. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 N. R. at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 39 East River, at 2:30 P. M.; foot 23d-st., East River, 2:40 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11:30 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF CARPET, DRUGGET, AND SPINNING MACHINERY.
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—In the matter of THE NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET CO., Bankrupt.—The undersigned, Assignee of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, DECEMBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the mills formerly of said corporation, situate on Water and Somerset streets, in the city of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. The Machinery, Implements, Tools, Furniture, and Supplies contained in said mills, which are fully equipped for the manufacture of Tapestry Carpets and Woven Druggets, including 40 Tapestry Looms, 10 Broad Lyall Looms, 20 Printing Drums, 4 Spinning Jacks, 4 Sets Cards, Winding and Setting Frames, Dressers and Warpers, Shearing Machines, Pickers, Dusters and Mixers, Dyeing, Washing and Fulling Machines and Implements, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, large lot assorted Belting, Wrought, Cast and Scrap Iron, Iron Safes, Office Furniture, Printing Blocks and Patterns, also Power Lathes, Planer and Drill, Steam Pumps, and the general fittings of a Machine Shop, Platform Scales, &c., &c.
After December 18th, the property can be inspected at the mills, and catalogues had on application at the office of the Assignee, No. 786 Broad-street, Newark, N. J. E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—THOS. H. SULLIVAN, AUCTIONEER, sells THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, No. 97 6th-av., 18 barrels flour, 1 barrel sugar, 1 fish butter. PETER BOWE, Sheriff. BERN C. DOBELMAN, Deputy.

MUSICAL.

A FEW OF OUR CELEBRATED PIANOS, used by the best artists, and good as new, at bargains; also, Steinway, Weber, and other Pianos; new and second-hand, at low prices; new Organs, $30; five stops, $45; monthly installments received; also for rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 826 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand upright pianos for sale or rent at MARTINE & SON, No. 17 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 681 5TH-AV.
For terms, days, &c., send for a circular.

MR. HLASKO'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 1,473 BROADWAY.—Family class, Wednesday and Friday at 4, and gentlemen's Monday and Thursday, 8 P. M.

ALEX. MACGREGOR'S
School for dancing, No. 112 5th-av., near 17th-st. Private and class lessons daily. Send for circulars.

PLANS TO OBTAIN BAD COIN

DESCRIBING SECRET SERVICE METHODS RECENTLY USED.

PURCHASES MADE FROM COUNTERFEITERS NOW IN JAIL—TELLING OFFICERS HOW AND WHERE TO GET "THE QUEER."

The manner in which the Secret Service obtained possession of counterfeit standard and trade dollars held by some of the counterfeiters arrested on Friday last was described by Detective Marion D. Van Horn yesterday, at the examination before Commissioner Shields, in the case of William Runyon, one of the men now in Ludlow-Street Jail. Van Horn, who is one of the subordinates of Officer Perkins, of Pittsburg, came here on Sept. 27 with a letter of introduction from Eli Fields, of Bradford, Penn., to Edward P. Barrows. The latter introduced him to the man Runyon that night in the saloon at No. 1[illegible] Broad-street, where Runyon was employed as bar-tender. A specimen counterfeit standard dollar was then submitted by the two men to Van Horn for examination, and on the evening of Sept. 29 he again met Barrows and Runyon in a private room attached to the saloon. In obedience to a whispered order from Barrows, Runyon exhibited two packages of the spurious coins wrapped in brown paper, remarking at the same time, that he and "Ed" (meaning Barrows) were making only 10 per cent. out of the transaction. Van Horn handed him four five-dollar bills, and received $2 50 in change, $17 50 being the price charged for the counterfeit coins. When the detective subsequently examined the packages, he found only 49 counterfeits of the standard dollar and one trade dollar, although he had bargained for 50 of the former.

Mr. Robert M. Waite, who appeared for Runyon, asked Van Horn whether he was a Mason, and the witness answered in the affirmative. "Did you not go to those men and, under the pretense of being a Mason, endeavor to induce them to confide in you and seduce them into the commission of a crime?" was the lawyer's next question. "No, Sir," replied the detective; "Masonry was not mentioned among us until after the transaction." He conversed with Runyon on several occasions after Sept. 29, and was informed by the latter that "the boys were terribly scared" in consequence of a report that the Secret Service intended to make a "scoop," and that James A. Morrison, one of the gang, having had "a twist put on him" in Pennsylvania, in connection with a counterfeit one-hundred-dollar note, was trying to "square himself with the Government." Runyon also intimated to the witness that counterfeit two-dollar bills and five-dollar bills would soon be issued. Van Horn added that the substance of his conversations with Runyon was entered by him in a diary and given in his daily reports to Mr. Perkins. A further hearing of the case will take place to-morrow, at 11 A. M. Russell and Bairnard will be examined to-day.

Joseph Seinsoth, alias Parker, and Andrew Yates, two of this gang of counterfeiters, were brought up for examination, before United States Commissioner Allen, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Seinsoth, through his counsel, waived an examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Yates, who stabbed Secret Agent Slater while that officer, with the assistance of another, was trying to force the prisoner into a photographer's chair in order that his picture might be taken for the Rogues' Gallery, demanded an examination. Marion D. Van Horn was the first witness called. He had been introduced to Yates on the 20th of September. Yates had talked freely of counterfeit money, and expressed a desire to obtain some new counterfeit five-dollar notes which he had heard were in circulation. He had given witness a counterfeit trade dollar, and had told him he could get any quantity of the same kind for 50 cents on the dollar. Yates also offered to furnish him with a counterfeit five-dollar note which could be bought for $3 75. At another time Yates told him he thought he could get counterfeit fifty-dollar and one-hundred-dollar bills. The trade dollar received by witness from Yates was placed in evidence. During October the witness met Yates by appointment on several occasions, and was introduced by him to a man named Russell. Mr. Perkins was introduced to Yates by the witness as a "shover of the queer."

Yates had told witness he thought of manufacturing trade dollars at his shop, and exhibited the material, but was deterred by fear of the landlord, who was "constantly nosing around." The prisoner, who ostensibly carried on the business of a lock and gun smith, had admitted to the witness that he had "helped the boys" by making keys for them. The "boys" referred to were understood to be thieves, who desired to be provided with skeleton keys and other tools used in effecting entrance into houses. The witness purchased counterfeit trade dollars from the man Russell, and Yates said he was interested in the purchase, and that he had received a commission on the sale. On cross-examination the witness said he was introduced to Yates by James Morrison, a horse-dealer of Rensselaer County, and that he was introduced to Morrison by Ira G. Hatch, a Pennsylvania oil-refiner. The names of these men were at first withheld, but were subsequently given by the witness with the consent of the District Attorney. Van Horn further testified that he held out to Yates the idea that he was in the business of passing counterfeit money. G. B. Perkins, of Pittsburg, was then called and gave similar testimony in relation to meeting Yates and talking with him about counterfeit money. Counsel for Yates then moved for a discharge of his client on the specific offense of passing a counterfeit coin as a good one on the ground that there was no evidence of intent. The court declined to pass upon that particular question, and fixed the bail of both prisoners at $5,000, in default of which they were taken to Raymond-Street Jail.

REINHARDT AGAIN SENTENCED.

TO BE HANGED ON JAN. 14 FOR THE SILVER LAKE MURDER.

Edward Reinhardt, convicted in Richmond County of the murder of Mary Degnan about two years ago, was brought before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, in Brooklyn, and sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of January. He was sentenced some time ago, but a stay was procured, and his case taken to the Court of Appeals, and, pending a decision, the day set for the execution went by. The prisoner, who is a young man about 28 years of age, and rather good-looking, was brought from Staten Island in charge of Sheriff O'Connor, of Richmond County. He appeared very nervous while in court, but, when his name was called, stood up and answered in a clear, steady voice. When asked if he had anything to say, his counsel insisted that the General Term had no power to name a day on which to carry out the sentence. He held that the statute provides that the appellate court—the General Term on review of the writ of error and the Court of Appeals reaffirming the judgment—has the power, when the writ of error appears legal, to remit the record to the court in which such conviction was had to pass the sentence there. No conviction was had in this court or the Supreme Court at all, but in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. After advisement and reflection, counsel was constrained to argue and insist that this court has no jurisdiction to designate a day for the carrying out of the sentence, as the power lies in the Court of Oyer and Terminer alone.

To this argument the Presiding Justice replied: "By reason of your appeal, we considered this the proper court, and your objection is overruled. Mr. Reinhardt, as the day fixed for the execution of your sentence has passed by reason of your appeal, and the judgment remains in this court, and devolves by statute on the Supreme Court, we name the 14th day of January next as the day on which the sentence of the court shall be carried out." The prisoner, who appeared to gasp for breath when his sentence was pronounced, was quickly removed from court by the Sheriff and taken back to Staten Island. Reinhardt, after murdering the girl Degnan, cut her body into pieces, which he placed in a barrel and buried near Silver Lake.

AN IMPOVERISHED BARON'S ESTATE.

Annie de Reiffenberg and Israel Minor, Jr., were granted letters of administration yesterday on the estate of the late Baron Herman F. C. de Reiffenberg, who died here last September. The estate consists of personal property, said to be worth $2,400. Baron de Reiffenberg was a native of Belgium, and, having quarreled with his family, came to this City 16 years ago. After making a tour of the country, and spending considerable time at fashionable resorts, he returned to this City and married a pretty Irish girl named Annie Sweeney, assuming the name of De Laurie. The Baron and his Irish wife becoming impoverished, lived for some time in the tenement-house at No. 38 Mulberry-street. On June 11 last he disappeared from his home, and his wife on searching the Police records ascertained that he had been convicted of petit larceny and sent to the penitentiary for one year. He died in the penitentiary hospital on Sept. 8.

MR. WALES ACCEPTS OFFICE.

The Hon. Salem H. Wales, whose nomination and confirmation for the office of Commissioner of Parks on Friday was received with pleasure by the best classes of citizens, called at Mayor Cooper's office yesterday and announced that, after a careful consideration of the matter, he had decided to accept the position. Mayor Cooper expressed his gratification that Mr. Wales had concluded to give his valuable experience to the work of looking after the parks, and then, without ceremony, Mr. Wales took the usual oath of office, which was administered to him by the Mayor.

THEOPHILUS YOUNGS SAFE FROM HARM.

It was reported yesterday that Theophilus Youngs, about whose disappearance five years ago, sudden reappearance last Summer, and the litigation instituted by his wife, who refuses to recognize him as her own Theophilus, so much has been recently published, had again disappeared and was not to be found. Theophilus has been in the hands of his brother Henry and of Henry's lawyers, Messrs. Drake & Brace, and his residence has been kept a profound secret, because, it was said, among other reasons, of his great fear of his wife. Mrs. Youngs is a stout woman, with a brawny arm, and Theophilus is slight and far from muscular. It was stated at Drake & Brace's office that there was no truth in the rumor. At an early date the Surrogate will be asked, in view of the testimony fixing the identity of Theophilus, to revoke the letters of administration upon his estate granted to the wife.

REMAKING HER SHAFT AT SEA.

HOW THE REPUBLIC GOT IN AT LAST—ARRIVAL OF OTHER STORM-TOSSED SHIPS.

The steam-ship Republic, of the White Star Line, which was passed with her machinery disabled on Friday last, was towed into port yesterday morning, by the steam-ship Circassia, of the Anchor Line, which sailed from here on Saturday last. Capt. Irving, of the Republic, reports that he sailed from Liverpool on Nov. 30, and called at Queenstown on the following day. The weather was favorable until Saturday the 4th, when a strong gale set in from south and veered to west. It blew heavily on the following day, and on the 6th the wind was variable, with a strong head-sea. At 3 P. M. last Wednesday, while the weather was favorable, the vessel shook somewhat, as though some of her machinery had given out, and on examination it was found that her propeller shaft had been broken. The Republic lay to while a boat was lowered in order to see if the steamer had been otherwise damaged, but she was found to be all right on the outside. All hands were called, and in 20 minutes all sail was set, and the Republic was under way again, dragging her propeller through the water after her. The accident occurred in latitude 49° 55' and longitude 30° 30', and the vessel had now some 760 miles to make under sail. Very little excitement was caused by the breaking of the shaft, and the passengers, of whom there were 25 in the cabin and 175 in the steerage, all behaved well. By noon on Thursday the Republic had made 71 miles under sail, and during the succeeding 24 hours she made 73 miles. At sunset on Friday, in latitude 41° 35' and longitude 63° 40', the Mosel, of the North German Lloyd, was spoken, and Capt. Irving asked to be towed into port. Capt. Neynaber, of the Mosel, refused, saying he was short of coal. During the night a heavy gale blew from the north-east and the vessel's sales were kept full. Snow-squalls followed one another, and the ship was driven along rapidly. The heavy breeze on the starboard quarter proved a great help, and at noon on Saturday the log showed that during the past 24 hours 175 miles had been made. This is regarded as very good speed for a steam-ship under sail. The huge propeller made a dismal sound as it dragged in the water. The weather was rather foggy on Saturday morning, but this caused no delay. Four steamers had been passed in addition to the Mosel, but none of them appeared to be in a condition to take the Republic in tow. At noon on Sunday the day's work had been over 100 miles. During the afternoon, when Sandy Hook was distant about 240 miles, the Circassia was sighted bound East. She answered the Republic's signals, and her master consented to put about and tow the disabled vessel into port. After the latter had been taken in tow the weather was fair, but the progress, of course, was not rapid. The Republic was towed up to her pier near the foot of West Tenth-street by tug-boats, while the Circassia came to anchor in the North River off Pier No. 20. A fresh supply of coal was taken in by the latter and some stores were sent aboard, after which she weighed her anchor and steamed out to sea, having been delayed a little over three days. The amount of salvage to be awarded to the Anchor steam-ship had not been decided upon yesterday. The White Star vessel will probably be kept in port some time in order to make the necessary repairs.

The steam-ship Devonia, of the Anchor Line, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday, met with strong westerly gales and high seas until the Banks of Newfoundland were passed. Since then the weather has been favorable. The Gallia, of the Cunard Line, left Liverpool in company with the Arizona, of the Guion Line, which arrived here on Monday, and reached Sandy Hook yesterday. She met with considerable heavy weather, but made a good passage notwithstanding. The steam-ship Italia, which arrived at Quarantine from the Mediterranean yesterday, also met with severe weather at times. During the past nine days the brig Morning Light, which reached port from Demerara yesterday, has been to the northward of Hatteras, beating her way against head gales and seas. Capt. Nickerson, of the bark Nereid, which arrived from Singapore yesterday, reports that in latitude 35° north and longitude 70° 20' west he passed a derelict vessel, the decks of which were nearly even with the water, while the spars had been carried away.

A NEW TAX COMMISSIONER.

MR. LAWSON DECLINES OFFICE—EX-JUDGE HOWLAND OBTAINS THE PLACE.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication was received from Mayor Cooper announcing that Mr. John D. Lawson had declined to serve as President of the Tax Commissioners, and nominating for that office ex-Judge Henry E. Howland. The nomination was received almost in perfect silence, although the chamber was crowded with both Tammany and Anti-Tammany politicians. Alderman Perley at once moved that Judge Howland be confirmed.

"I move as an amendment," exclaimed Alderman Kirk, "that the nomination be referred to the Committee on County Affairs."

The amendment was lost by a vote of 15 to 6, and then the roll was called on the motion to confirm. President Morris made a short speech in support of the nominee, who was confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Coggey, Flack, Foster, Goodwin, Hallen, Hall, Helbig, Jacobus, Kenney, Marshall, McClave, Morris, Perley, Strack, Wade—15.
Negative—Messrs. Haughton, Keenan, Kirk, Murphy, Sauer, Slevin—6.

Alderman Sheils was absent when the vote was taken.

Judge Henry E. Howland is one of the best-known and most highly esteemed Republicans in this City. He is about 50 years of age, a lawyer by profession, and a member of the firm of Anderson, Howland & Youngs. He was appointed by Gen. Dix to fill the unexpired term of Judge Spalding as Judge of the Marine Court, and he filled the place with such ability as to win for him the universal commendation of the Bar. In the Fall of 1875 he was elected Alderman in the Seventh District, and served through 1876, making a thoroughly creditable record. When Henry Smith died, Mayor Havemeyer nominated Mr. Howland to be his successor as Police Commissioner, but the Board of Aldermen refused to confirm him. Mr. Howland did not know that his name was to be presented to the board yesterday for the place to which he has been appointed, and expressed great astonishment when informed that his name had been sent in and that the nomination was immediately approved.

RAZING PARTS OF FULTON MARKET.

After deciding that it was unnecessary to pull down the Fulton Market building because there was a probability that if it were razed business would not return to it when it was rebuilt, Judge Van Brunt, in Common Pleas, Chambers, appointed a commission of architects, consisting of David Jardine and Lucius Scudder, to inspect the building and determine which portions should be torn down as incapable of being repaired. This commission made the inspection on Dec. 10, in company with Inspector Estabrook, of the Bureau of Buildings, of the Fire Department, and their report was presented to Judge Van Brunt yesterday. They say a portion of the building which overhangs the Fulton-street sidewalk for 100 feet westward from the north-west corner of South and Fulton streets is dangerous to life because likely to be broken down by a heavy fall of snow, or torn away by a high wind. They also condemn that portion at the corner of Front and Beekman streets. Judge Van Brunt made an order directing the Fire Commissioners to have the insecure portions of the building torn down immediately.

TWO WILLIAM FANNINGS.

Two prisoners, both named William Fanning, were disposed of in the General Sessions Court yesterday. In Recorder Smyth's court the one who lived at No. 502 Greenwich-street was arraigned for highway robbery. On the night of the 1st inst., in company with two other men, this Fanning attacked Andrew McCann, of Hoboken, as he was walking through West-street, and after knocking him down and kicking him robbed him of his watch-chain. Fanning was subsequently arrested by Officer Lally, of the Ninth Precinct, but the other thieves escaped. In court yesterday he pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and having served a term in State Prison, was sentenced by Recorder Smyth to the full term—five years' imprisonment. The other William Fanning was an errand boy of 16, living at No. 228 Seventh-avenue. He was accused before Judge Cowing of having stolen $37 from a bureau drawer in the residence of Officer John G. Mints, of the Twenty-second Precinct, at No. 219 West Fifty-third-street, and pleaded guilty. Being his first offense Judge Cowing sent him to the Elmira Reformatory.

STEALING WHEN HE GOT ASHORE.

John Blandey, one of the hands attached to the pilot-boat Francis Perkins, (No. 18) obtained permission from the Captain to come up to this City to spend Thanksgiving. He failed to return. On Thanksgiving night the clothing factory of Edward Weinberger, No. 64 Clinton-street, was broken into and robbed of 19 overcoats valued at $250. The officers of the Thirteenth Precinct subsequently arrested Blandey, in company with a youth named Samuel Isaacs, and in his possession found a portion of the stolen property. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Phelps, in General Sessions, yesterday, Isaacs was discharged, it having been shown that he was not implicated in the theft. Blandey pleaded guilty, and admitted to Recorder Smyth that he had served a term in the penitentiary. He was sentenced to two years in State prison.

REDUCING EMIGRANT TICKETS.

The New-York Central and New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Companies yesterday sold emigrant tickets in Castle Garden at a reduction of 20 per cent., to meet the cut made by the Pennsylvania Company. No official announcement of this was made, however. General Passenger Agent Abbott, of the Erie, and Emigrant Passenger Agent Doane, of the Central Company, spent the greater part of the day in the Garden discussing the situation with individual Commissioners. The latter desired to come to some understanding with a view to breaking up the system of steam-ship orders, and the railroad agents expressed their readiness to hold a formal consultation on the subject with the Castle Garden Committee. A special meeting of that committee was accordingly called, to take place after the regular meeting of the Ward's Island Committee, set down for 3:30 o'clock, but the latter committee sat so late that when the Castle Garden Committee convened it was discovered that the railroad men, becoming tired, had gone away.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

THE M'LAUGHLIN WING ON THE RECENT ELECTION.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee (McLaughlin branch) met last evening to listen to the minority report of James Sharkey, one of the three delegates appointed to ascertain whether any member of the committee had been guilty of treachery to the Democratic national ticket during the last campaign. Messrs. Kissam and Simis, who formed the majority of the committee, had already reported that great dissatisfaction existed throughout the county among Democrats because of the mismanagement of the party. Messrs. Kissam and Simis also intimated that several members of the committee had been guilty of treachery to Hancock, but failed to fix the guilt on any one person. Sharkey found no evidence of fraud on the part of any member of the committee, but said the management in the Third Ward on election day was not what it should have been. This ward was managed by the Green brothers, who have recently rebelled against the Boss. Mr. Sharkey thought that some means of reorganizing the party which would hold out inducements to young men ought to be adopted. Messrs. Kissam and Simis defended the majority report, and Mr. Daniel Green replied to the charge that there had been mismanagement in the Third Ward. The minority report was adopted, after which the following resignations were received and accepted: Ex-Judge Morris, George W. Anderson, John H. Doscher, Daniel Green, and Messrs. Kissam, Simis, Sullivan, Colton, and Corrigan. The committee then adjourned.

IN THE COURTS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

The New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals on Monday gave a decision in the celebrated Van Houten will case, which has been pending for 14 years in the Passaic County courts. Rachel Van Houten was a wealthy old lady of Paterson, who died in February, 1863, leaving, among other legacies, one of $5,000 to her daughter, Katy, the wife of John R. Van Houten, with whom she lived for several years prior to her death. Her Executors were John R. Van Houten and George Post, a son of the decedent, the latter living in this City. Mr. Van Houten took charge of the estate, and filed his intermediate account in the Passaic County Orphans' Court in 1866, in which he credited himself with the payment of the legacy of $5,000 to his wife. To this Mr. Post excepted, and claimed that the legacy had been redeemed by old Mrs. Van Houten paying $5,000 to Katy, to be used in building a fine new house, in which they all lived at the time of the old lady's death. Testimony was taken in the case until 1868 or 1869, when it was discontinued. About two years ago the case was resumed, Gen. Hoxsey taking charge of it for Mr. Post, and he prosecuted it with such vigor and success that he induced the Orphans' Court to disallow the $5,000 item in Mr. Van Houten's account as Executor. Mr. Van Houten appealed to the Chancellor, who sustained the decision of the Orphans' Court. He then appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals, the court of last resort in New-Jersey, where the case was argued a few weeks ago. On Monday the court unanimously, with a full bench, reversed the decision of the Chancellor, and ordered him to direct the Orphans' Court to confirm the account presented by Mr. Van Houten, thus sustaining the latter's claim that Mrs. Rachel Van Houten never paid the legacy of $5,000 in her life-time. Mr. Van Houten has been defended throughout by Judge John Hopper, of Paterson, assisted since the litigation was resumed by ex-Gov. Bedle. The case has excited much interest in Passaic and Bergen Counties, where the parties are well known, less on account of the amount involved than because of the prominence of the parties and the stubbornness with which the case has been contested from the beginning.

THE ACCURACY OF BIBLE HISTORY.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby delivered a lecture in the Spring-Street Presbyterian Church last evening on "Ancient Oriental Countries as Connected with Bible History." Drawing a diagram of the country of the Medes and Persians on a blackboard, the lecturer reviewed the history of the countries bordering on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers as verified by recent researches in the mounds which concealed the palaces of the ancient Kings of Assyria. Besides the discovery of the places of abode of the Kings there were found tablets of brick on which were the cruciform characters which formed the language of those ancient people, and by which Sir Henry Rawlinson and others were enabled to get at their written history. The lecturer described the valuable land inclosed by the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, and located the Garden of Eden at the southern extremity of the land immediately above the spot where the rivers combine to empty into the Persian Gulf. He narrated the exploits of Nimrod, "the mighty hunter" mentioned in the Bible, and said he was a great conqueror and Emperor, and not a "hunter of game." He was called the "god of heaven," and his name was also mentioned upon the excavated tablets as a god of lesser degree. The purpose of the lecture was to show that so far as they went the historical accounts found in the Bible were literally correct.

FIXING PHILP'S DAY OF TRIAL.

In the General Sessions Court, yesterday, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for Kenward Philp, jointly indicted with Hart, Byrne, and Post for libel in connection with the forged Morey letter, renewed his motion for the immediate trial of his client. The Assistant District Attorney said he saw no occasion for the motion, inasmuch as the case against all four of the accused had been transferred by Judge Cowing to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Recorder Smyth expressed the opinion that he had jurisdiction over the case so long as a motion in relation to it was pending before him. Mr. Brooke complained of the manner in which he had been treated by having the case, pending the result of his motion, transferred to Oyer and Terminer on the motion of Assistant District Attorney Bell. The latter explained that he was not aware of the motion pending before the Recorder when he asked for the transfer of the case—a statement which was denied by Mr. Brooke. Recorder Smyth said he should consider that the District Attorney's office had received ample notice of the motion pending before him, but, for the present, he reserved his decision on the motion made by Mr. Brooke. In case he reached the conclusion that the Philp case was still under his jurisdiction, he should unquestionably order its return to the Court of General Sessions, and then fix a day for trial.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH FAIR.

A fair and bazaar was opened in the North Baptist Church, at Bedford and Christopher streets on Monday evening, to continue throughout the week. This effort is made to swell the fund for the erection of a new church building. The lots for the new building have already been bought in West Eleventh-street, near Waverley-place, only a few blocks from the present site, but in a much more desirable neighborhood. The Trustees expect to break ground for the new church not later than the 1st of next May. The Pastor, the Rev. John J. Browner, and many of the leading members, have been working hard for some time to secure enough money to begin work, and it is hoped that this object will be attained through the present fair. The old North Church is a familiar landmark in the Ninth Ward, having stood there since that district was known as Greenwich Village.

REMOVAL UNDER THE RULES.

Mr. James L. Hastie, who had charge of the distribution of the tickets of admission to the recent Clarendon Hall Republican conference in the interest of Benjamin F. Manierre, has been discharged from his position as clerk in the Surveyor's office of the Custom-house under the civil service rules, his action having been brought officially to the notice of Surveyor Graham.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Benjamin P. Cheney, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Gov. F. W. M. Holliday, of Virginia, is at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, of Vermont, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Capt. Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Bishop Roberts, of Nassau, and the Hon. Ralph P. Buckland, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Senator P. W. Hitchcock and George L. Miller, of Nebraska, and Elisha Atkins, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Charles E. Smith, of the Philadelphia *Press*; Count G. Galli, Italian Consul at Philadelphia, and Gen. O. H. La Grange, of California, are at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Judge Robert Ould, of Virginia; Congressman Richard Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y., and T. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN'S POLICE JUSTICES.

Mayor Howell, Controller Steinmetz, and City Auditor Ammerman met at noon yesterday, in the Mayor's office, and, acting under a law passed by the last Legislature, appointed Francis B. Fisher Justice of the Peace. The Mayor nominated Charles J. Fischer, but the majority of the appointing power having voted for F. B. Fisher, he was chosen. The Justices were then assigned to districts as follows: Justice Bergen, First District; Justice Fisher, Second District; Justice Naeher, Third District, and Justice Walsh at the City Hall. After the Justices had been assigned to their several districts the board adjourned, but immediately reconvened under a clause in the one-head commission bill, and appointed William H. Beard, of the Tenth Ward, and Dr. Doane, of the Sixteenth Ward, to fill two vacancies in the Board of Education. Mr. Fisher takes office in May next, and the small-fry politicians are much exercised as to who shall be appointed Clerk in his court.

IT IS ALTOGETHER WRONG to trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold, when the risk is so great and a remedy so sure, prompt, and thorough as Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily found.—*Advertisement.*

FINE PROMENADE OR BUSINESS Brunswick, Broughton, or Regent Suits, $16 and upward; same to order. JESSUP & Co., Nos. 254 and 256 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Erin, for Liverpool.—Angelo Michelettl, Maungio Michelettl, Moses Worth, Mrs. Worth, C. W. Hansen, John McIntire, T. R. Kelley, David L. Gerno, Mrs. L. Gerno, Mrs. Susan Peckham, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Edwin Peckham, Samuel Smith, George Smith, Miss Dunkley, John W. Walmsley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Gallia, from Liverpool.—Philip Allen, Miss L. Angell, J. J. Aragon, Miss Elisa Bain, S. H. Beach, Mrs. Beach, Miss F. C. Beach, Mrs. Benedict, Miss Benedict, S. G. M. Bissell, Mrs. Bissell, Oscar Bock, C. G. Bonehill, Michael Brand, Mrs. Brand, Masters A. and H. Brand, A. Brooke, A. T. Brooke, Miss Adeline L. Brush, J. M. Campbell, Mrs. G. S. Carmichael, George F. Carter, Miss Chamberlin, Mrs. Chapin, Fraser Chisholm, E. di Cristina, G. Hyde Clark, W. B. Cogswell, Miss Frances M. Comstock, Thomas Cramp, Joseph Davis, Dr. Sidney Davisson, Mrs. Davisson, Mrs. S. P. Emmons, E. Everett, Reginald Francklyn, Mr. Fraser, E. K. Greves, William Garrett, E. Goodwin, Oscar Gutherz, E. Gradiano, John F. Haines, Mrs. Haines, George Hamilton, C. K. Hamilton, J. M. Hamlyn, G. L. Harrison, Jr., Mrs. Harrison, C. C. Hatch, F. Hedges, John E. Hurst, Alfred C. Hirsh, Mr. Hoge, Mrs. J. Hodgson, Misses A. G. and E. Hodgson, J. M. Hoppin, A. L. Kelley, Mrs. Kelley, Justin P. Kellogg, Miss Clara E. Kimball, Miss Knapp, John R. Ladd, Mr. Lefebre, Mr. Lehmann, Joseph L. Levi, R. Liepmann, C. R. Lovering, Mrs. Lovering, Miss S. Lovering, W. W. Lyons, Mr. McLean, A. Mayer, Mrs. Mayer and two children, Dr. James McCulloch, John Merylees, Mrs. Middlebrook, A. B. Mole, Mrs. Mole, Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, the Rev. W. O. Moseley, Mrs. Moseley, George F. Mulock, Dr. G. A. Norman, G. R. Osthelmer, Miss Jennie E. Phillips, Henry F. Page, Mrs. Page, Miss Isabelle Page, Mrs. W. D. Parish, Miss Parish, T. C. Peckett, S. H. Potter, J. E. Pulsford, J. R. Raymond, Mr. Reuter, Dr. Rich, Mrs. Rich, Henry Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, James S. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, W. H. Rust, F. W. Sargent, Joseph E. Sinnott, Mrs. Slocombe, Miss Cora Slocombe, Richard E. Sofio, S. J. Solomon, Isaac S. Solomon, Miss Stafford, T. L. Stahlschmidt, Miss Stone, J. C. Strang, G. W. Stratton, Miss M. L. Taylor, Baron de Thomsen, Baroness de Thomsen, Miss de Thomsen, Mrs. A. M. Treadwell, Master Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, F. Vivenot, W. M. Wadsworth, Mrs. M. H. Wadsworth, G. H. Warren, John and Thomas E. Wayte, Miss Mary J. Wayte, De Witt C. Weld, J. H. Wesson, W. F. Williams, D. S. and M. G. Wilson, James Wyld.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—J. G. Allen, T. R. Andrews, Charles and Adolph Boissevain, Mrs. Mary Baker, Master E. Baker, the Right Rev. Bishop of Nassau, F. P. Cator, G. W. Haskell, Emil Hirsch, C. E. Jenkins, Miss Lizzie Loppage, R. N. Laurie, A. Manlove, James Macdonald, W. Mohr, A. Rigby, A. Rapard, E. Saltsman, F. Strange, John R. Taylor, Mr. Ward, Owen Williams.

In steam-ship Caldera, from Havre.—R. S. Sacy, Felix Souls, Charles Crepot, C. T. Ceylione, Mr. and Mrs. Letel, J. de Calzado, Miss A. Beuil, Mr. Padume, R. Boulston, Mr. and Mrs. Cabassone, L. de Guichainville, Misses M. and E. Guichainville, Ravel Guichainville.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, L. H. Hart, W. A. and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Gracie M. Lord, J. R. Goodman, J. P. Wingfield, A. Menell, F. Gay, F. Myer, Julia W. Hay, J. E. Cole, C. D. Bacon.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:17 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon sets....6:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:22 A. M. | Gov. Island..7:21 A. M. | Hell Gate...8:43 A. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Pomona, (Br.,) Mahlman, Montego Bay, G. Wessels; Wyoming, Teal, Baltimore, George H. Glover; Breakwater, Hulphers, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Arran, (Br.,) Gladioni, Maracaibo, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Hatteras, Boaz, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; British Empire, (Br.,) Fawcett, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Canima, (Br.,) McLawren, Halifax, &c., Clark & Seaman.

Ships Steinvora, (Br.,) McIntosh, Cork for orders, Scammall Bros.; Merom, Lowell, Portland, Sutton & Co.

Barks Addie E. Sleeper, Sleeper, Port of Spain, Leycraft & Co.; Agostino Repetto, (Ital.,) Antola, Queenstown, Plymouth, &c., Benham, Pickering & Co.; Conductor, (Br.,) McBride, Rotterdam, C. W. Bertaux; Constance, (Br.,) Higgs, St. Johns, N. F., N. S. Stabb; Annie J. Marshall, (Br.,) Lewis, London, J. W. Parker & Co.; Paanaes, (Norw.,) Rummelhoff, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Dominique, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Funchal, Hatton, Watson & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Labrador, (Fr.,) Joncla, Havre Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Louis de Bebian.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Bouter, Rotterdam Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Breakwater, Hulphurs, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Devonia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Dec. 2, Moville 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Rio Grande, Pennington, Galveston Dec. 5, via Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Knox, Marseilles Oct. 28, Genoa 30th, Leghorn Nov. 2, Valencia 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Halsey, New-Orleans Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Caldera, (Fr.,) De Beville, Havre Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Louis de Bebian.

Steam-ship Nereus, Hallett, Boston, to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Norman Monarch, (Br.,) Huggett, Cardiff 25 ds., in ballast to Patton, Vickers & Co.

Steam-ship R. F. Matthew, (Br.,) Talbot, Newport Nov. 27, Philadelphia Dec. 13, in ballast to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Smith, Morehead City, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Irving, Liverpool Nov. 30, via Queenstown Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Ship Ice King, Berry, Boston.

Bark Ragnhild, (Norw.,) Dahl, Rochefort 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark J. E. Fisher, (of Tortola,) Neville, Old Harbor, Jamaica, 25 ds., with logwood to E. McD. Kirkland—vessel to order.

Bark Aberdeen, (Br.,) Clark, Cape Haytien 15 ds., with logwood to Lyons & Co.—vessel to S. H. Mills.

Bark Nereid, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Singapore July 28, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brig Don Francisco, (Span.,) Pavesa, Barcelona Oct. 26, in ballast to A. Nones & Co.

Brig Morning Light, Dell, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to L. & W. P. Armstrong.

Steam-yacht Yosemite, (new,) Chester, Penn., to William Belden.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, S.; cloudy and hazy; light rain; at City Island, light, S.W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Circassia, for Glasgow; Arran, for Maracaibo; British Empire, for Havana; City of Savannah, for Savannah; Wyanoke and Hatteras, for Norfolk, &c.; Wyoming, for Baltimore; ship Alhambra, for Rio Janeiro; barks Electra, for Angier for orders; Lisbon, for Ancona; La Maria, for Tarragona; Harry Douglass, for Sharpness; Trongate, for Liverpool; Neptunus, for Queenstown; Aeolus, for Aberdeen; brigs M. E. Rowland, for Kingston, Jamaica; Charlotte, for Barbados; Garnet, for Port Spain.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Glaucus, for Boston; bark Belle Wooster, for Palma, Majorca.

SPOKEN.

Dec. 6, off Chesapeake, bark Blackwell, from St. Thomas, for Baltimore.

RETURNED.

Steam-ship Circassia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, hence for Glasgow Dec. 11, returned with the steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) from Liverpool, in tow, with propeller shaft broken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Gallia, (Br.,) Cook, from Liverpool, which arr. Dec. 13, anchored on the bar.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Sld. 3d inst., Maria Celeste; 11th inst., Borsona, the latter for Baltimore; Montrose, for Pensacola; 12th inst., Ecuador, Kauria, the latter for the Delaware; Mena, Kinburn, Molllaino; 14th inst., Marlborough, Ruland, the latter for Pensacola.

Arr. 3d inst., Caroline; 7th inst., Marinecia Mignano; 11th inst., Premad, Kelvin; 12th inst., Nostra Madre, Viator; 13th inst., Nuova Rossina Canepa, Sedmi Dubrovacki; 14th inst., Ginia, Hilton, Capt. McArthur, the latter leaky.

The steam-ship Lombard, (Br.,) Capt. Stephenson, from Montreal Nov. 13, which was in collision on Lake St. Peter, repaired at Quebec and sld. again, via New-Sydney, C. B., Nov. 20, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—The steam-ship Arago, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Baltimore Nov. 29, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Spartan, (Br.,) Capt. Cooper, from Norfolk Nov. 26, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Talbot, from Boston Dec. 4, arr. here at noon to-day on her way to Liverpool.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—The steam-ship Nankin, from New-York for Mexico, arr. here at 3 P. M.

FLUSHING, Dec. 14.—The Netherlands American steam-ship Amsterdam, Capt. Taat, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

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SETH C. KEYES. DANIEL T. WILSON.

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All Sizes,
in Great Variety
of Colors.
NOS. 372 AND 374 BROOME-ST.

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10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT
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"What shall I give at Christmas or on New Year's Day?" is the self-addressed inquiry of multitudes of fathers, husbands, brothers, lovers, and friends.
Among the many articles of usefulness and elegance which vie to present a ready solution to this question, few, if any, will find more satisfactory acceptance with the LADIES than our
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This handsome case contains our
CELEBRATED TOILET ARTICLES,
which, unlike many now offered to the public, do not contain one particle of mineral or deleterious matter. *Ladies may use them with perfect confidence.* They adorn, but never injure, and are pre-eminently worthy of a place in every lady's boudoir.
To be obtained at all respectable drug and fancy stores—price, $2 50. Will be sent, express paid, on receipt of price, or at retail by application to
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Until Christmas, Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. will keep their establishment open during the evenings.
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DEEP "OLD GOLD" CANARIES.
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The largest stock of song and fancy Birds, talking Parrots, piping Bullfinches, Goldfinches, &c., &c. Holiday Birds can be selected now, and will be sent when desired Christmas time. Birds safe by express, C. O. D. G. H. HOLDEN, No. 237 6th-av., near 14th-st.

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TOLU
ROCK AND RYE
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For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and all Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS.
In this new combination we have blended together by DISTILLATION (which cannot be effectually done in any other way) the Balsam Tolu, Rock Candy, pure old Rye Whisky, and a VALUABLE TONIC, which preserves all the virtues of the ingredients, yielding valuable expectorant qualities, and giving the article a fine flavor and an agreeable taste. BALSAM TOLU has long been used by the medical profession for its soothing, healing, and nourishing properties in allaying any irritation of the throat, chest, and lungs. Tolu Rock and Rye is a diffusive stimulant, creating a healthy appetite and toning up the system generally. The eminent chemist, Prof. G. A. Mariner, of Chicago, has analyzed it, and cheerfully recommends its use. The purity of the ingredients used makes it a pleasant, healthful tonic and appetizing beverage for all. PUT UP IN QUART-SIZE BOTTLES FOR GENERAL AND FAMILY USE.
CAUTION! CAUTION!—DON'T BE DECEIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicated article made. The GENUINE must have a PROPRIETARY STAMP with our name, Lawrence & Martin, on each bottle.
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Is now opening a remarkable collection of goods, selected by him personally in Europe the last few months, consisting of the latest and most artistic productions in BRONZES, CLOCKS, *etc., and the finest decorative* PORCELAINS, *from the most celebrated manufacturers.*
The public are invited to an early inspection, *either as connoisseurs or purchasers.*
Selections will be reserved and delivered as may be desired.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 18, and until Christmas, this establishment will be open during the evenings.

BASSFORD
COOPER INSTITUTE.
Preparing to REMOVE up town, we will, commencing Monday morning, Dec. 13, sell off our whole stock of House-furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Silverware, Glassware, China, Crockery, Tableware, Brass and Copper Goods, and everything for the house and table, all new, and all most appropriate and useful GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, at greatly reduced prices; in addition to which reduction in price a discount of TEN PER CENT. will be taken off EACH PURCHASE. Come early to avoid the crush. Goods will be promptly packed and delivered free. All of this immense stock will be sold off here at an advantage to buyers equivalent to breakage and cost of removal.
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VASES and PLAQUES, painted by LANDGRAFF.
DINNER, COFFEES, and DESSERT PLATES.
GAME SETS. VENETIAN GLASS.
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ITALIAN FAIENCE. PORCELAIN LAMPS.
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ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

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have just received several invoices of interesting goods from Europe, including a few pairs of Old Sèvres Vases, French Mahogany Furniture inlaid and mounted with Brass, Gilt Clocks of the Empire period, Bronzes that have been gathered from private collections, and although in perfect condition, are offered at about half the usual cost. Old Spanish Furniture, and many other objects of high artistic value and historical interest.
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